THE LITERARY DIGEST

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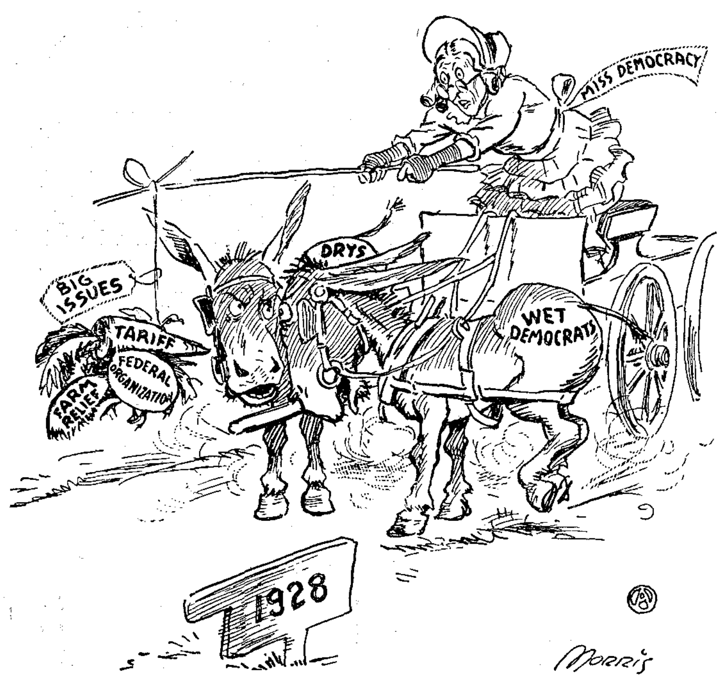
TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

AL SMITH'S SUN RISING IN THE WEST

IT IS NOT IN THE "WET" AND URBAN EAST that the "Smith for President" boom has its organized interstate launching, but in the "dry" and agricultural West, a section which proved a McAdoo stronghold in the last Democratic Convention. "The Al Smith for President Association of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States," which came to birth in Ogden, Utah, on September 24, declares itself for the nomination and election of Alfred E. Smith as President of the United States because he "represents the best traditions and ideals of the party and is the most available candidate mentioned." The twelve States where the association will function, Ogden dispatches tell us, are Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. These represent an aggregate delegate strength of 172 votes, the great majority of which were for William Gibbs McAdoo in the 1924 convention. According to Mr. Fred W. Johnson, of Rock Springs, Wyoming, who is said to be the directing force of the new association, this organization "will be extended from the ground up preparatory to sending a solid block of Al Smith delegates from these Western States to the Democratic National Convention next year."



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"FORGET YOUR CANTANKEROUS DISPOSITIONS!"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

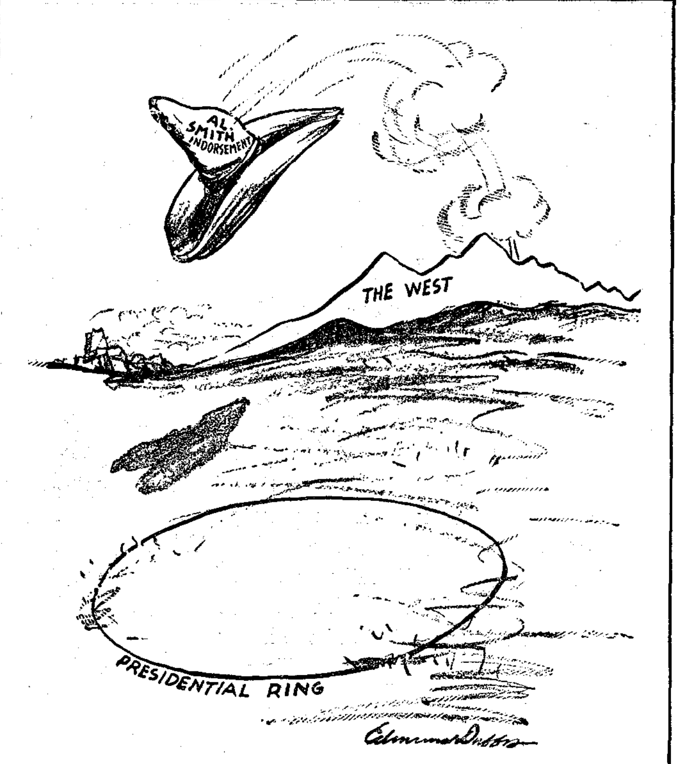
Here, observers agree, is a movement which aims to put the Smith candidacy on a nation-wide basis, and to show that its appeal is not confined either to the wets or to the East. But it raises questions that divide these observers sharply and widely. To what extent do those launchers of the Smith boom represent the Democracy of their native States? Can the Democratic factions find common ground on which to unite behind the Smith banner, or will the old issues—Prohibition, Tammany, and religion—cause his candidacy to disrupt the party as at Madison Square Garden in 1924?

First, as to the authority of the Ogden gathering. Mr. Johnson as chairman made it clear in his opening remarks that those present were not spokesmen for any "constituted party authority," but were there "solely in their individual capacity" as party workers. Almost without exception, the Ogden correspondents tell us, these men who so enthusiastically launched the Smith boom are "politically dry." Mr. Johnson reported that since Mr. McAdoo's withdrawal, "Governor Smith is the first choice of the rank and file of the Democrats in Wyoming."

Former State Senator Joseph Chez, of Utah, who described himself as "a dry and a Protestant," and in the past a supporter of Wilson and McAdoo, explained his present stand by his "firm conviction that Governor Smith typifies the progressive principles which form the corner-stone of Western Democracy." He was satisfied, he said, that if elected President, Alfred E. Smith would "enforce the law as he finds it." Another speaker declared that "if the Democrats fail to nominate and elect Al Smith, some of us will find another party"—recalling the prediction of a Kentucky Democrat that "if Al Smith is nominated, 2,000,000 Democrats will leave the party, and if he is not nominated 2,000,000 Democrats will leave the party." Said another Ogden speaker: "What I want is a candidate who will win, and I believe Governor Smith is that man." "You can not condemn Al Smith for his attitude on Prohibition, without in the same breath condemning Woodrow Wilson, who vetoed the Volstead Bill," said still another. And they supplemented their indorsement of Governor Smith with a resolution calling for a tariff that will benefit the farmer as much as it benefits the manufacturer.

Dissenting voices were raised, however, by National Committeeman James H. Moyle, of Utah, and Judge Joshua Greenwood, Treasurer of the Central Committee of the same State. "Why kid ourselves and try to tell the East there is a great wave of sentiment in the West for Al Smith for President?" asked Mr. Moyle. And Judge Greenwood, while admitting that in his opinion "Governor Smith would make a great President," declared that the indorsement of his candidacy now would "raise some troublesome questions in the State of Utah."

To gage further the extent to which the Ogden conferees



A TEN-GALLON BOOM
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun.*

reflect the Democratic sentiment of their section, THE DIGEST telegraphed to the Democratic dailies of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States asking for their comment. While some of these journals were apparently not yet ready to define their attitude, the replies of the others were interesting and illuminating. In California the Santa Barbara *Daily News* declares that "the gathering of hand-picked Tammany supporters at Ogden should not be taken too seriously" and that its endorsement of Smith "is not of the slightest importance." And that—

"Western Democrats are as determined now as they were three years ago to prevent the Tammanyizing of the party and the invasion of the White House by the Tiger. Al Smith will never secure the nomination with the votes, of the West, not only because he is the apostle of the wets, but even more because to the free-thinking voters of the West he represents the Tammany political machine."

But to balance against this, we have the following telegram from the Bakersfield *Californian:*

"The significance of the endorsement of Governor Smith by the Ogden conference rests upon whether or not the action represents the sentiment of the Western States. In so far as California is concerned, a rather painstaking investigation among representative Democrats discloses that Governor Smith is unquestionably the strong candidate for the party nomination."

In Oregon, the Albany *Democrat-Herald* points out that the Ogden endorsement "may mean a whole lot or a very little," because "there is a wide chasm, sometimes, between the convictions of the rank and file and the opportunism of the politicians, who are more concerned with the division of the loaves and fishes than they are with principle." In the third Pacific coast State, the Hillyard *Inland Empire News* is of the opinion that the Ogden conferees spoke for themselves rather than for the majority of their party in the West. Says this Washington paper:

"Mr. McAdoo has been exceptionally strong out here. His self-elimination as a possible Presidential candidate does not necessarily mean that his supporters will now turn to Governor Smith. So far as the State of Washington is concerned, it is well to bear in mind that this State has two bone-dry Senators and five dry Congressmen, the State's entire Congressional delegation, which might indicate how this State would accept the candidacy of one with wet tendencies."

In Montana, the Helena *Independent* believes that "Governor Smith has a following in the West which is crystallizing and will soon begin to loom up in the form of delegations." Moreover:

"In our own State of Montana, it is admitted by the former followers of McAdoo and other leading Democrats that Governor Smith will carry Montana in the elections and very likely secure an instructed delegation. The recent conference also emphasizes the fact that there are a number of States beyond the Father of Waters which are not wet and still others which will support Al Smith wet or dry, as they do not recognize Prohibition as the paramount issue of the next campaign."

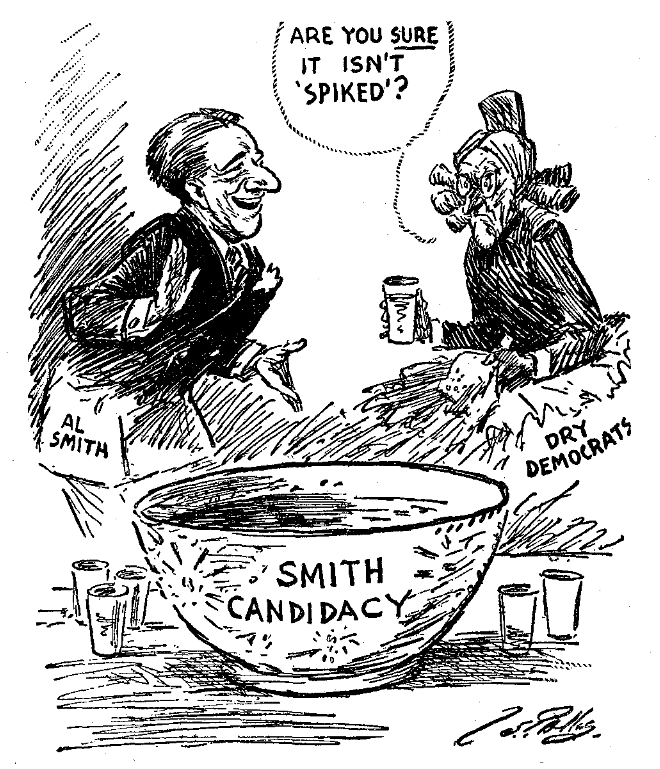
In the same State the Lewistown *Democrat News* admits that at the moment "Smith sentiment appears to be in the ascendency among the Democrats of Montana." But, it adds:

"As a matter of fact nobody is able to say with any definiteness just how a majority of the Democrats of Montana are reacting to the Smith campaign for the nomination. None of the recognized leaders of the party have exprest their views on the subject."

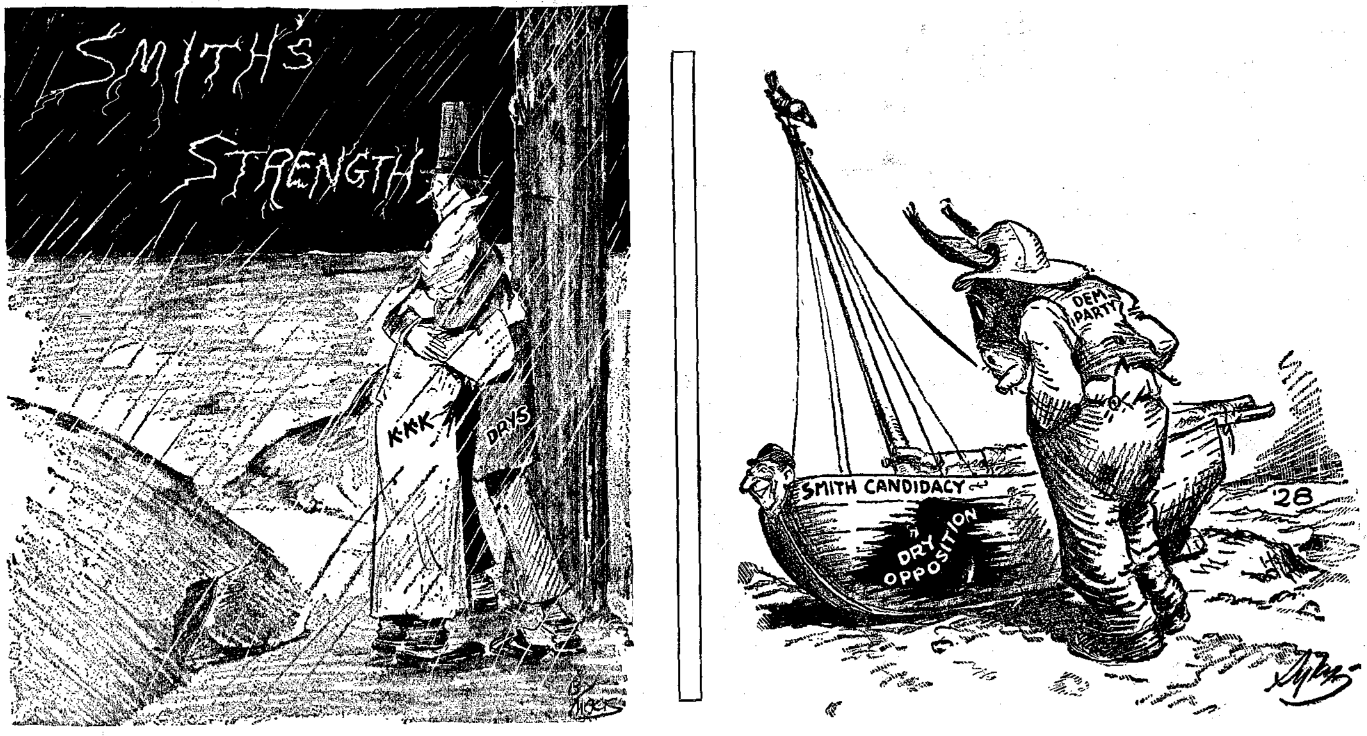
Still another Montana Democratic daily, the Great Falls *Tribune*, while dismissing the Ogden meeting as "a little side-show staged more for the benefit of those who participated in it than for Governor Smith," is nevertheless convinced that pro-Smith sentiment is increasing. We read:

"Western Democratic leaders believe that the party must be led in 1928 by a progressive whose sincerity is unquestioned and whose personality appeals to the masses sufficiently to offset the glamour which the well-financed and deeply entrenched Republican party can throw around its candidates. Al Smith's availability on this score impresses itself more emphatically each day upon Montana Democrats. They want a progressive and liberal man in the White House who will be responsive to the legislative desires of the common people. They can accept a Catholic and a wet, if he is progressive, more enthusiastically than they can a Protestant and a dry who is hopelessly reactionary."

From Reno *The Nevada State Journal* wires that "Nevada can be counted a Smith State"; and the Elko *Independent*, in the same State, says:



YOU KNOW ME, AL!
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*



"CHILDREN OF THE STORM"
—Mack in the New York *Morning Telegraph.*

"AND IT'S APT TO BE STORMY, TOO!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

SMITH'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS AS PICTURED BY THE CARTOONISTS

"The Ogden endorsement is a useful foothold for Smith's Eastern supporters. Most important of all developments growing out of it is the fact that the chairman of the Nevada Democratic Central Committee telegraphed the meeting that 'Nevada is safely for Smith.' Altho the conference did little to bind other States in the West, this declaration from the Nevada leader, doubtless based upon fairly complete knowledge of the situation here, indicates this State's delegation will be for the New York Governor."

In the neighboring State of Idaho, the Wallace *Press-Times* is convinced that the pro-Smith resolution of the Ogden meeting represents "the choice of the Democracy of all the Far-Western States, those not represented as well as those represented at the meeting." We read further:

"It is difficult at this distance to account for the South. Governor Smith has been popular with the Western democracy for many years, and the action of its representatives at Ogden is, in our judgment, only an expression of the strong ground-swell which exists for him as a candidate throughout the nation. We do not pretend to account for it. But of its persistence and growing strength there can be no doubt."

Another Idaho paper, the Twin Falls *Times*, however, finds it difficult to picture as the West's choice for President a man who is wet in his sympathies and who is "representative of all that is Eastern, far removed from the great agricultural question which is gripping at the throat of the West." In Colorado the Grand Junction *Daily Sentinel* remarks:

"It must be remembered that Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and several other of these States were among the strongest advocates of State-wide and national Prohibition, and it is hard to believe any candidate considered wet can get delegates from this part of the West. Governor Smith has a considerable following, and *The Sentinel* could support him enthusiastically if nominated, altho its editor, as delegate-at-large from Colorado to the New York convention in 1924, supported McAdoo and Davis. The significance of the Ogden meeting is overestimated in the East."

In Tucson, *The Arizona Star* says that the Ogden meeting "did not reveal Arizona's attitude or that of the majority of the States west of the Mississippi River." Smith, it explains, has many political friends in Arizona, which is habitually Democratic, but there are also "elements in the State that would stand solidly against him, regardless of party lines." But another Arizona paper, the Prescott *Evening Courier*, has this to say:

"The Ogden endorsement will quicken a trend in the West toward the conviction that a nation-wide demand for Governor Smith as the standard-bearer can keep Democracy from crumbling again on the shoals to which a rum conflict or religious dissension would lead. The courageous challenge to the disrupters, by representatives of a region in which Volsteadism is firmly intrenched, and where Protestantism is supreme, will stiffen the resolution of those in other sections who are now in doubt; it will aid in sweeping away whatever prejudices the opponents of Governor Smith are dragging to his door."

In New Mexico, the Albuquerque *State Tribune* believes that "the West is catching the Smith fever." Of his Catholicism and his lack of sympathy with Volsteadism, this paper says:

"Thousands of Protestants who believed four years ago that they would never support a Catholic for President are now for Al Smith. Their reasons vary. Some think the cure for Catholics running for the Presidency lies in letting Smith make the try. These believe he could not win. They expect the Democrats to lose anyway. Others have confidence that Al Smith is too wise to use his office to help his Church. These believe his conduct in the Presidency would forever allay religious prejudice in America. There are those with whom Smith's evident honesty and progressive spirit outweigh their objection to his religion. Whether it be fact or myth, there is a distinct growth of the feeling that we understand him better. With the ex-distiller Mellon in charge of Prohibition enforcement, thousands of Western drys ignore Smith's wetness on the theory that he is no wetter than Mellon. They prefer Smith's frankness to Mellon's hypocrisy. The Western politicians generally regard Smith as the best bet to win. It is easy to predict Smith's nomination with the West liberally supporting him. It looks as tho he will have this State."

Oklahoma, however, says the Muskogee *Times-Democrat*, "will never vote for any one except a dry"; and it adds that, even if nominated, Smith "hasn't a chance to be elected." In Oklahoma City, *The Oklahoman* thinks it is "doubtful if the Smith forces are sufficiently strong to capture three State delegations west of the Mississippi." The Ogden meeting, it adds, "may result in the complete mobilization of the dry majority and the elimination of Smith from Western consideration."

DISARMAMENT HOPES REVIVED

"EUROPE WILL NOT BE OVERSTOCKED with plowshares in a month's time, nor within a year, but the sword-rattling grows perceptibly fainter," remarks one of our dailies on the disarmament program launched at the recent meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva. The failure of the League's preparatory disarmament conference and of the three-Power naval conference that followed it, brought the delegates to the eighth meeting of the League of Nations Assembly together in a thoroughly pessimistic frame of mind about disarmament. But before the Assembly adjourned it had devised a way to separate disarmament from the vexed question of security, and so, say the correspondents, it is assured that the effort to obtain reduction in armaments will continue. Much credit is given to the representatives of the small Powers, who openly charged the great Powers with trying to choke off arbitration and disarmament, and with trying to run everything for their own benefit. Poland, in particular, became conspicuous by offering a resolution outlawing all forms of aggressive war, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. While to our papers this seems only a gesture, all admit that it is a gesture in the right direction. Before the Assembly adjourned it also arranged for the first of a series of international conferences to codify international law. At the close of the session, the President, Alberto Guani of Uruguay, speaking for the governments represented, said:

Associated Press photograph

THE LEAGUE'S ONLY ARMY

Loulou, the big German wolf-shepherd dog, guards the League of Nations building at Geneva, helping J. Bouchu (also shown in the picture), the official guard. Loulou was presented to the League when he became too ferocious for private ownership, and is allowed about $8 a month for subsistence. At the time of the Sacco-Vanzetti riots he held off the mob from the rear entrance until the police arrived.

> "Not one of them will for a moment dream of evading the unwritten engagements it has contracted in this hall, not one of them will forget the discussions that have taken place or the conclusions that have been reached. That is the true contribution of the League to the world unity, that is its strength and that is its future."

As finally adopted, the Polish resolution declares that "all wars of aggression are and always shall be prohibited, and that every pacific means must be employed to settle disputes of every description which may arise between States." When this was out of the way the League Assembly turned to consider the much more difficult problem of how, to quote one correspondent, "after successive discouraging setbacks, to get back to actual work on the problem of disarmament." Speaking of the difficulties, Aristide Briand said:

> "I am well aware of the inevitable obstacles that stand in the way of the disarmament idea. The idea of armies and battles is illuminated by poetry and heroic sentiments. It is much more difficult to realize the idea of peace in its incomparable form."

The problem was solved, it seems, by reviving the spirit tho not the letter of the old Geneva protocol. Senator de Brouckere eloquently voiced the feelings of many of his fellow diplomats when he declared:

> "I do not say that peace now is assured. I do not say that the wolves of war have ceased howling in the forests. But I do say that, under the auspices of the League, forces are being organized which will clear the forests of these wolves."

The final program, we are told, was a combination of French, German, and Dutch proposals. According to a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch, these three recommendations were made and adopted:

> "1. Progressive extension of arbitration through particular or collective agreements, including pacts between members of the League and non-member States, is urged as a means of inspiring the confidence needed to accomplish the work of disarmament.
>
> "2. The League's Preparatory Commission for a disarmament conference is exhorted to complete its technical work as soon as possible so that the Council of the League can convene a disarmament conference at 'the earliest possible date.'
>
> "3. The setting up of a committee to suggest to the Preparatory Commission the means of affording nations guaranties of arbitration and security is recommended."

The merit of the program, says the same correspondent, consists of separating the issue of security from the issue of disarmament: "A separate committee, subordinate to the disarmament commission, henceforth will consider the baffling subject of security, and the commission can devote its entire energies in the future to the technical side of disarmament. The preparatory disarmament commission, explains J. G. Hamilton in a Manchester *Guardian* dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, is henceforth to be a quasi-permanent body, which is to meet probably in November and to prepare for the disarmament conference next year "on the post-Locarno basis" and for successive other disarmament conferences "until the final goal is reached."

While the Polish anti-war resolution may not amount to much in itself, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "the fact that no member dared to refuse to sign it shows that the peace movement still has driving force. Such a solemn declaration, agrees the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "must carry some weight in future diplomatic maneuvers." It may have been only a gesture, nevertheless, asserts the Los Angeles *Express*, "it was a gesture which the plain people of the world in every country understand and will applaud and in time will insist, shall be translated into a rule of action for the nations."

Turning to the disarmament program the New York *World* observes that "it satisfies all three of the major European Powers":

> "Germany, because a commission on disarmament is to go to work at once; France, because the same commission which considers the question of disarmament will likewise consider the question of security; Britain, because the commission will also consider the question of special agreements to prevent conflicts within specified regional areas."

The mischief of the futile disarmament conferences earlier this year, explains the New York *Times*, was that they attempted to deal with security in terms of armament:

> "The result was that both meetings foundered in a sea of formulas and technicalities. The Preparatory Conference went in for metaphysical definitions of what constituted military strength and was soon over its head in natural resources, economic resources, first-line armies, reserves, factories, railroads, markets, currencies, and what-not. The Naval Conference was lost in a swirl of cruisers, gun elevations, and coaling-stations. The result was that in both cases the formula that spelled security to one debater sounded very much like armament to another.
>
> "This mistake has been avoided in the latest action at Geneva. Without feeling themselves secure, the nations will refuse to disarm. Hence there has been set up by the side of the Preparatory Commission, which is to be reconvened in November, a Security Committee, which is to work in harmony with it, but within the sphere of what may be called moral and political interests. The Security Committee will devote itself to three aspects developed by various parties in the Assembly meeting: the principle of arbitration strest by the smaller nations; the possibilities in that line already contained in the Covenant of the League emphasized, among others, by Italy; and the development of special agreements between directly interested nations in special regions, to which Great Britain attaches such importance.
>
> "Roughly speaking, the initiative will lie with the Security Committee. If it can report to the Preparatory Commission that progress has been made in the general field of arbitration, that will make it easier for the disarmament experts to overcome otherwise insurmountable 'technical' difficulties. It is extraordinary how much simpler the arithmetic of standing armies and gun power becomes if you do not mistrust the motives of the other man. Similar will be the effect if the Security Committee can report that in the Covenant of the League there is already a sufficient answer to this or that particular fear or apprehension. Similarly, it will facilitate action in the Preparatory Commission by, let us say, the Italian and the Jugoslav delegates, if the Security Committee can report a special arbitration or amity agreement between Rome and Belgrade."

More skeptical, the Manchester *Union* looks upon the disarmament resolution as only a "fortunate makeshift," the League being in a dilemma since it can not abandon the principle of disarmament and the larger nations have no "intention of reducing" their armaments. Another New England paper, the Hartford *Courant*, recalling the failure of the preparatory commission's earlier meeting, remarks that "a body so easily prevented from fulfilling its by no means particularly impressive function of arranging a program for an international conference does not promise much for actual disarmament." And the Springfield *Union*, in still another New England State, refuses to take very seriously any of the accomplishments of the League session:

> "The disarmament commission will early resume its deliberations; but will it be more unanimous than it was last year? A security commission will go to work; but will it propose anything more acceptable to Europe than the defunct Geneva protocol?
>
> "Differences have been reconciled; but in the face of a fact, rather than a theory, will they remain so? Europe in the League of Nations has shown itself ready to talk peace at length, but when offered an opportunity actually to advance such as the United States offered it last spring, it as frequently as not balks."

In official circles in Washington the resolution outlawing wars of aggression is being coolly received, says Albert W. Fox in the Washington *Post*. The principle of this resolution, he points out, has always been indorsed and ostensibly followed by civilized nations:

> "No war that a nation ever engages in is a 'war of aggression' in the eyes of the people of the attacking State. No government, in the past hundred years, has ever admitted that it engaged in a 'war of aggression,' no matter what the circumstances may be. It is always the enemy State—the other party to the controversy—that engages in the 'war of aggression.'
>
> "Thus, the outlawing of wars of aggression means nothing unless some definite and binding means are found to decide in advance which State is about to be guilty of a war of aggression.
>
> "In the present resolution, the League members simply restate a principle already in the covenant and, so far as can be seen here, nothing is said about dealings with a State which ignores its obligation."

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. What is the present reaction to "stunt" flying? (p. 20).
2. In what country are "wolf-children" found? (p. 54).
3. What is the Malthusian theory? (p. 16).
4. What was Mayor Walker's European batting average in "wise-cracks"? (p. 38).
5. How many people have been killed by Prohibition-enforcement agents since Prohibition went into effect? (p. 12).
6. What quality do East Indians like best in shoes? (p. 61).
7. How has the radio benefited sailors sick at sea? (p. 56).
8. What is known as Britain's "premier colony"? (p. 22).
9. What is the real meaning of the verb "intrigue"? (p. 29).
10. Why do some Protestant leaders oppose mass evangelism? (p. 32).
11. Whose influence divorced the Russian ballet from its old classic forms? (p. 52).
12. What was the speed of the plane which won the Schneider Cup for seaplanes at Venice on September 26? (p. 13).
13. Where is the center of industry, the geographic center, and the center of population in the United States? (p. 76).
14. What instrument can speed up evolutionary changes in plants and animals? (p. 23).
15. Are all gipsies wanderers? (p. 60).
16. Who is Commander of the American Legion? (p. 80).
17. How can you tell the temperature by listening to the crickets? (p. 25).
18. What were the casualties of the Tunney-Dempsey fight? (p. 62).
19. Why were incorporation papers refused the American Anti-Bible Society in New York? (p. 34).
20. What naval officer recently charged the Navy Department with being overorganized, both afloat and ashore, and with "spending money like hell and getting little for it"? (p. 14).
21. How many Governors attended the big fight? (p. 66).
22. What Philippine product menaces Ceylon's prosperity? (p. 22).
23. Are Protestant ranks increasing or decreasing? (p. 33).
24. On what does Dempsey base his protest? (p. 67).
25. How did the League of Nations Assembly simplify the problem of launching a disarmament program? (p. 10).

PROHIBITION KILLINGS

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED PERSONS, it is estimated, have been killed by Federal agents enforcing Prohibition since the Volstead Act was placed on the statute books. According to incomplete records kept by the Prohibition Unit at Washington, 113 had been reported killed up to September 16. But the bureau, say Washington dispatches, makes no effort to record the killings by local and State officers and agents of other branches of the Federal service. These, it is believed, would bring the total well over two hundred. Of the 113 cases recorded, State authorities brought prosecutions in fifty-seven. Twenty-two of these, we are told, were taken out of the State's hands by the Federal courts, with the Federal prosecuting attorney acting as counsel for the accused. Of the twenty-two cases, thirteen resulted in acquittals, one in a conviction, one in a plea of guilty, and seven are still pending.

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A DRY CRITIC

Senator C. C. Dill, Democrat, of Washington, declares that "the outrageous manner in which innocent people are being killed by dry agents is doing more to injure Prohibition sentiment than any other one thing."

Such was the situation on September 16, when four Prohibition agents drove up to the home of an aged Maryland farmer, entered upon the premises without a search-warrant, ignored his menacing shotgun and warnings not to approach his home, and shot him to death after he had injured one of their number with a load of small shot. As a result of this killing, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, bone-dry Senators and Congressmen are planning to take the initiative in demanding an investigation of the whole situation. "Hair-trigger" enforcement methods must be abolished by legislation, maintains the Chicago daily. We read on:

> "A sweeping investigation into the tragedies of the 'shoot first and shoot to kill' enforcement policy of the United States Government to determine how many murderers have escaped punishment because United States attorneys have intervened in Federal courts to protect the killing agents from State court prosecution is almost a certainty.
>
> "State courts have indicted dozens of the killers, but virtually without exception the slayers have found refuge in the Federal courts under an interpretation of the law which gives them the sole jurisdiction in cases where revenue agents kill in line of duty. The exact number of citizens killed or of those wounded or permanently disabled is not available even in the Prohibition bureau.
>
> "It has been charged that Federal judges have been swayed to dismiss murder and manslaughter charges against reckless, swashbuckling killers for fear of destroying the 'morale' of the Prohibition service, which has been built up on the assurance that the Government will protect its agents if they can make any sort of a showing that they killed in self-defense."

The outcome of the trial of the four agents who are accused of killing the aged Maryland farmer "is being watched with widespread interest," says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, "because the case provides a severe test of the Government's law-enforcing strength, and of the power of the community to strike back through the State courts." As the Maryland case is summarized by the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "Charles P. Gundlach, seventy-seven, the slain farmer, had the traditional German fondness for beer, and brewed some for home consumption. When a stranger stopt by his meager little farm he gave him a glass of his home-brew as a mark of hospitality. Such a stranger on one occasion was Randolph Brewer, Washington Prohibition agent, who accepted the old man's hospitality, only to return later when Gundlach was absent and smash all the bottles of home-brew he could find. Brewer with three of his enforcement colleagues afterward planned and carried out a sortie upon the farm. Gundlach spied them, grabbed his shotgun and warned them. But, as they continued to advance, he opened fire, wounding one of the agents in the knees. The agents opened fire in their turn, felling the old man with a wound in the foot. As he lay on the ground, his wife says, the so-called officers of the law strode up to him, ignored his plea for mercy, and deliberately shot him through the head, stepping over his body to search for the still which they themselves acknowledge they could not find. And all this without even the excuse of a search-warrant.
>
> "There is an old English common law proviso that a man's home is his castle. There is also a provision of the Bill of Rights of the American Constitution that 'the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures' shall not be violated. Both of these basic safeguards of American liberty were violated by the killers of Gundlach."

"The situation," maintains the Washington *Post*, "calls for a remedy." "The majority of the American people want all laws respected and enforced by proper means," believes the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "but they are reacting against the theory of extremists that any one law is of such supreme importance as to justify its enforcement at the expense of other laws, and by the commission of crimes." According to the New York *World:*

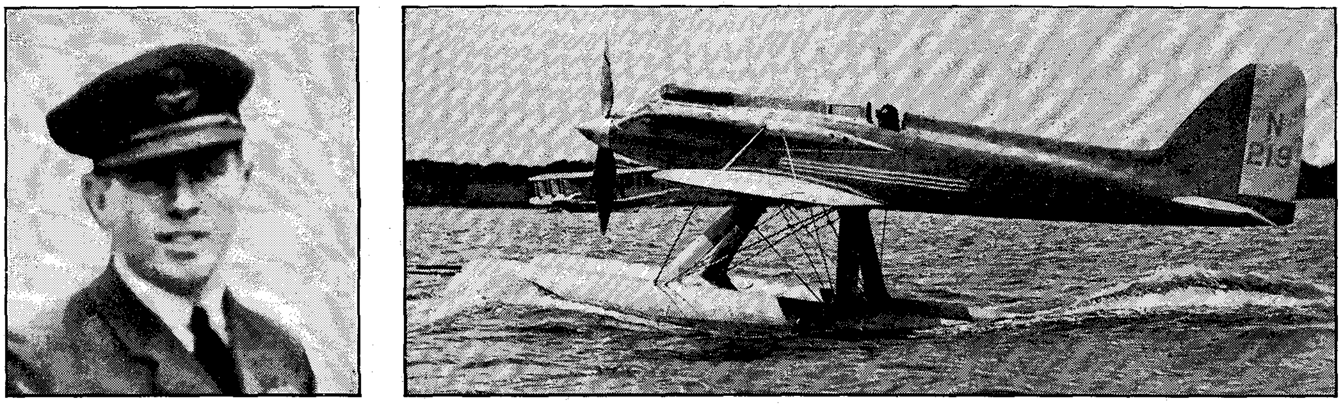
> "It is no doubt possible to make out a legal argument in favor of the agents in every one of these cases. That is to say, it is possible to argue that they were forced to kill in the performance of their duty, just as other police officers are sometimes forced to kill in the performance of their duty; and that their acquittal, under these circumstances, is to be taken for granted. But that argument, while it may dispose of any effort to cast doubt on the workings of justice in individual cases of the past, does not dispose of the situation which now confronts us. That situation is this: We have in the Federal service a Prohibition force which, on the word of its 'undercover' officials here in New York, is recruited to a large extent from the very class of criminals which it is supposed to hunt down. Yet this highly dangerous class of men is loosed upon us, knowing quite well from the record cited above that it may kill with impunity, since the chance is almost negligible that it will suffer any punishment."

Senator C. C. Dill, Democrat, of Washington, a pronounced dry and representing a State bone-dry in political sentiment, "believes that the time has come to call a halt to unwarranted and illegal action under the guise of Prohibition enforcement," remarks the Washington *Post*. Moreover—

> "He has announced that he intends to press for legislation in the next Congress placing all Prohibition agents under bond, so that citizens whose rights have been violated may have some recourse. As matters stand now, there is no redress in those instances where the life and property of citizens, held sacred in one part of the Constitution, are jeopardized through the powers claimed under the Eighteenth Amendment."

In the case of Gundlach, points out Senator Dill, his heirs might have been able to recover damages in the courts if the four agents accused of the killing had been bonded. "The Government can not be sued for damages," explains the Baltimore *Sun*, "and a judgment against the agents would be worthless."

W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, however, is unable to find, even at the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League in the capital, "any one who displays even mild enthusiasm over the Dill proposal. The bonding bill may be introduced in Congress, but there doesn't seem to be anybody here who believes it will pass."



International Newsreel photograph. Courtesy of *The Aero Digest* (New York)

THE MAN AND THE PLANE THAT DID IT

Flight Lieutenant Sidney N. Webster, British Royal Air Force, youngest of the representatives of Great Britain in the Schneider Cup contest, and the monoplane in which he covered the 217-mile course in less than 47 minutes. The Supermarine plane is equipped with a Napier engine. The fuselage and pontoons are built entirely of metal, and the wings of wood.

FIVE MILES A MINUTE AT VENICE

HURTLING THROUGH THE AIR at the rate of almost five miles a minute, a twenty-seven-year-old British flight lieutenant won the coveted Schneider trophy for seaplanes at Venice on September 26. Only two planes of the six competing were able to finish the 217-mile triangular course, and both were English entries. All three Italian competitors, including Major de Bernardi, winner of the event last year, were forced by engine trouble to abandon the race. Not only were all existing speed records for seaplanes smashed during the race, but the record for land machines was exceeded by three miles an hour. The average speed of Lieutenant Webster's Supermarine monoplane, equipped with a Napier engine—281.488 miles an hour—is all the more remarkable, say Venice correspondents of American newspapers, when it is considered that the British machine was equipped with pontoons, which hindered its progress through the air. It was also necessary for the pilot to make fourteen hairpin turns during the race.

Lieutenant Webster's official time was 46 minutes, 20 28-100 seconds. In other words, he could have flown from Detroit to Chicago, or from St. Louis to Kansas City, on a straightaway course, in about three-quarters of an hour. As a result of the Schneider Cup race, the New York *Times* is convinced that 'in future, the United States will have to reckon with British airmen and airplane designers, rather than with French or Italian." Of our efforts this year, the Washington *Post* says:

> "Through a chain of unfortunate circumstances, the United States was not represented in the race. Following the competition of last year, the Navy announced that it would no longer participate in speed contests. Lieutenant Al Williams succeeded in obtaining, through private subscription, funds with which he built a racing plane. Unable to complete preliminary tests in time, and with Great Britain refusing to sanction a thirty-day postponement of the event, he was forced to withdraw almost at the last minute."

In sharp contrast, says *The Times,* was the action of the British Government. The machine which won the race was designed under the auspices of the Air Ministry, and six of them were constructed. They were taken to Italy, along with their crews, on a British cruiser. As a result, the winners of first and second places have flown faster than any other human being. At the rate maintained at Venice, notes the New York *Herald Tribune,* "one could fly from New York to Chicago in three hours." The New York *World,* by delving into Schneider Cup history, finds that—

> "Pilot Prevost won the first race of this series in 1913 with a speed of forty-four miles an hour. The next year fifty-five miles an hour was scored. The war interrupted the tests for five years, but it greatly hastened air speeding, so that in 1919 Janello claimed 124.9 miles an hour, but no award was made. For two years this unofficial record was not exceeded, but in 1922 Baird ran the mark up to 146. The next year raised this to 177. A two-year interval brought the mark up to 232 miles, in Baltimore, an average gain of 27.5 for each year. Then in 1926 Major de Bernardi scored 246.496 miles an hour. Averaging 281.488 miles an hour, Lieutenant Webster bettered the 1926 record by thirty-five miles, the greatest gain ever made in a single year in the history of the race."

Under the rules, Great Britain, having won this year, will sponsor next year's meet. The fact that Great Britain now holds the cup, thinks the Springfield *Union,* will stimulate interest in the 1928 race. The cup, we are told, is a beautiful $5,000 affair of gold, silver, and bronze. According to a New York *Times* news item:

> "The Schneider Maritime Aviation Cup was captured last year by Italy from the United States. The United States had previously won the cup twice, and Italy's victory deprived this country of the honor of holding the cup permanently. It must be won three times within a period of five years.
>
> "M. Jacques Schneider presented the cup in 1912 to the Aero Club of France, and the following year France won it. The following year the cup went to England. In 1920 Italy took the cup, and again in 1921. Then came England's turn.
>
> "The United States took the cup in 1923. In 1924 the race was canceled by the United States because the British and Italians were not able to get their planes ready. In 1925 Lieut. James Doolittle won the cup again for the United States with a speed of 232.57 miles an hour."

Great Britain, which did not compete last year, made great efforts this year to capture the cup, says the New York *Evening Post.* Her seaplanes were designed, constructed, and tested secretly. Italy also preserved secrecy, we are told, and little was made public concerning her entrants. She used the same type of plane and motor that won her a "leg" on the cup last year, and Major de Bernardi was again the ace of the Italian team, but the Italian pilots were unable to approach the speed made by the British machines, which captured first and second places.

Looking over the speed and distance records hung up by land and water airplanes during 1927, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* finds that "the possible records which the airplane may establish next year stagger the imagination." When September rolls around, however, and the Schneider Cup seaplanes take off from the Solent, the New York *American* is certain that one of our machines will capture the cup. "Our British cousins had better fondle the trophy while they have an opportunity," says this paper, "for it will be brought back to America next year."

ADMIRAL MAGRUDER'S HOT SHOT

> "The truth is that the Navy is spending money like hell and getting little for it. It is spending $300,000,000 and getting $200,000,000 worth of Navy."
> —Rear-Admiral Thomas P. Magruder.

THIS, IN A NUTSHELL, is the Admiral's explanation in a Philadelphia newspaper of the charge against the Navy Department, brought by him in a recent *Saturday Evening Post* article. The article itself charges that the Navy is overorganized, both afloat and ashore, with too many Admirals occupying unimportant commands; that no effort is being made to eliminate the voluminous red tape that surrounds every move; that some of the shore establishments are top-heavy with personnel, and that there are too many navy-yards on the Atlantic coast. The Admiral, who was second in command of our naval forces in European waters during the war, would abolish a number of these yards, increase the fleets under the command of various Admirals, and drastically reduce the amount of "paper work" now in vogue. He also would have naval vessels built and repaired in private shipyards, instead of in navy-yards.

International Newsreel photograph

"THE NAVY IS SPENDING MONEY LIKE H——"

"And getting little for it," declares Rear-Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, Commandant of the League Island Navy-Yard, at Philadelphia, in defending his recent article. Admiral Magruder was second in command of our naval forces in European waters during the World War, and follows his superior, Admiral Sims, in his indictment of naval bureaucracy. Admiral Magruder is a native of Mississippi, and was graduated from Annapolis in 1889.

But the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Calvin Coolidge, who is also President of the United States, does not believe the Navy is overofficered, according to Washington dispatches. On the contrary, says the New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent at the capital, the President thinks the Navy ought to have at hand a large supply of officers, and that Washington is the logical place for them to be. While the President does not set himself up as a naval expert, he is said to be of the opinion that it requires time to make a naval officer, whereas enlisted men can be quickly whipt into shape if there are enough officers to train them. Mr. Coolidge is also said to question Admiral Magruder's statement that the Navy is not getting the best results from the money appropriated for it. But the New York *Evening Post* suggests, however, that—

> "President Coolidge might back Magruder. The Admiral has certainly made a case as convincing in fact as it is restrained in tone. It would have been little short of ridiculous if Secretary Wilbur had tried to quash his indictment of waste by disciplining him for speaking without permission. Magruder is no Colonel Mitchell. He lacks the noise and clamor of self, which did so much to harm that soldier's campaign.
>
> "Wherefore Magruder may be powerful with Congress. He may bring to the support of his case the solid and powerful Congressionals instead of the mere froth-blowers. A good cause, a solid wedge in Congress, and a President without fear of politics ought to be a strong enough combination to knock out even departmental bureaucracy and waste."

In the opinion of the Washington *News* and other Scripps-Howard newspapers, "Admiral Magruder has done the Navy and the nation a service by taking up his pen against waste in the Navy." And, like *The Evening Post*, it believes that "Congress would do well to look into the charges—not just a superficial peek by politicians, but a comprehensive probe by experts."

"Not since the famous controversy aroused by the vitriolic pen of Admiral Sims," says the Boston *Herald*, "has so important a message been presented to the American people." To the New York *Times*, Admiral Magruder's *Saturday Evening Post* article "is a sober, practical piece of writing, by an officer who is undertaking a great responsibility from a sense of duty." "The interest," observes the Washington *Post*, "lies in the fact that, for the first time, a high-ranking officer in the Navy has dared publicly to express his opinion." Said Admiral Magruder, in part:

> "After allowing for the present high cost of labor and material, the Navy, relative to its strength, costs the taxpayers much more now than it did twenty years ago. The cost of the Navy and the number of officers in 1908 were nearly quadrupled in 1926.
>
> "In 1916 there were 3,900 officers and 78,000 men in the Navy. In 1926 there were 8,500 officers and 82,000 men, nearly the same number of men as in 1916. The appropriation for pay of the Navy in 1916 was $42,800,000. In 1926 it was $124,500,000, or very nearly tripled.
>
> "To-day there are seven navy-yards on the east coast of the United States: at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston, South Carolina. There is not enough work to be done for the Navy to justify keeping all these yards in active operation. By disposing of superfluous yards and placing others on an inactive basis, the saving thus effected could be used to strengthen the naval base in the Hawaiian Islands. There is where our greatest navy-yard and naval base should be.
>
> "Once I asked a high official of the Navy Department why this extravagance was continued. The reply was to the effect that any attempt to reduce the number of navy-yards met with strong political opposition.
>
> "One navy-yard has under repair during the fiscal year at one time just one tug. To do the work there is the usual industrial organization of a manager, inside and outside divisions, and eighteen officers. Another yard is designed to build submarines. It is better for the country to build by contract in private yards. It is as cheap, or cheaper, and then there is the great military advantage of keeping our civil ship-building plants in operation.
>
> "Costs are disregarded in war time. That engenders a spirit of extravagance that should be guarded against when peace comes. That spirit, in my opinion, has not been entirely exorcised, and, in consequence, the Navy is not obtaining the naval power justified by the generous appropriations made therefor by the people of the United States. There is, I am convinced, a much greater overhead than formerly, diverting a large part of the appropriations of the Navy from the operation and maintenance of the

fleet to administrative purposes and to the shore establishment. The causes of this greatly increased overhead are:

"1. Overorganization, both afloat and ashore.

"2. Failure completely to demobilize after the World War.

"3. Continuance of uneconomical methods begun in war time.

"4. Expenditures to maintain in active status superfluous navy-yards, stations, and bases.

"5. Keeping in commission ships useless for war service."

In 1922, Admiral Magruder reminds us, came the treaties for the limitation of naval armaments, with a reduction in capital ships—built and building—from 56 to 18. But, he adds: "There was no change whatever in the organization afloat. That is why the fleet is overorganized." We read on:

"The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet has a staff of eighteen officers. He can and should do much of the administrative detail that is now done in Washington. And so with other Admirals serving afloat. It may be that having fifty-five Rear-Admirals on the active list requires that a large organization be maintained so that at least one-third of them may be at sea. That means, however, some have commands not commensurate with their rank. For instance, one Vice-Admiral now commands a force consisting of one light cruiser and six destroyers; one Rear-Admiral commands a force consisting of three tenders, twenty-eight submarines, and four small mining vessels; another commands four auxiliaries—fuel, supply and repair ships—and five tugs.

"It is, however, ashore that overorganization is at its worst. That the Navy is now being administered by a highly centralized and intricate organization as compared with that of 1908 may be surmised from the fact that in President Roosevelt's Administration there were 146 officers on duty in Washington at the Navy Department, in its bureaus and offices, while on July first of 1927 there were 508 such officers. Never lose sight of the fact that all officers must be supplied with clerical assistance. A reduction in the civil establishment can not be made until there is a reduction in the number of officers on shore duty. Of course an increase was to be expected, due to the appointment of a Chief of Naval Operations and the establishment of an Office of Naval Operations; the progress and expansion of aviation; the establishment of a complete communication system including the radio, radio compass stations, and other activities due to progress. Even so, the present large number of officers on duty in Washington would not be required if the organization were simpler and authority were delegated to the commanders afloat to administer their commands without detailed instructions emanating from Washington covering nearly every activity.

"In short, before there is real economy—and by economy I do not mean parsimony—for the Navy, there must be a demobilization of officers on duty in Washington.

"To-day the Navy needs money for more men; for maintenance in commission of a large number of destroyers that are now laid up, deteriorating for lack of men and money; for expansion of aviation, and for building more light cruisers and submarines. It is possible to do much of this by use of economy and administrative reform, without additional burdens on the taxpayers."

Defending his *Saturday Evening Post* article as the "plain, unvarnished God's truth," Admiral Magruder went on to say to Philadelphia reporters:

"I am an Admiral of the 'upper half,' and I got there without the influence of politics, petticoats, or anything but merit. I am grateful to the United States Navy for taking me, a poor country boy, and making me an Admiral, but I am not going to be muzzled.

"What I said in that article was the plain, unvarnished God's truth, and I am going to stand in back of it to the last spar. The truth is that they are spending money like hell and getting little for it. The Navy is spending $300,000,000 and getting $200,000,000 worth of navy. There is no criticism of any person or official; there is simply a criticism of bureaucratic methods and red tape.

"The principal trouble with the Navy to-day is that it has never completely demobilized since the World War."

As for the points he made in his article, the New York *World* is certain that one of them—the charge that the Navy is greatly overorganized, both afloat and ashore—"would appear to be unanswerable." The Philadelphia *Record* likewise believes that—

"The Navy is greatly overofficered as a natural consequence of the rapid expansion due to the World War. followed by the disarmament required by the Washington conference. This has greatly reduced the number of effective vessels, but there has been no corresponding reduction in the personnel."

These revelations, the Baltimore *Sun* is convinced, "will stir our naval bureaucracy to needed improvements." Moreover—

"It is time our Navy Department learned that constructive criticism is desirable for every department of a government, and that sloppy conditions can not be cured by censorship.

"The American public has no way of knowing that 'the Navy is spending $300,000,000 and getting $200,000,000 worth of navy' unless some courageous officer comes out and says so. And since the public foots the bill, it has a right to know if 'they are spending money like hell and getting little for it,' as Admiral Magruder warmly states."

Since there is a navy-yard at Philadelphia, and Admiral Magruder is in command of it, the observations of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* are of special interest. Says this paper:

"If he had given wide circulation to deliberate misstatements or to personal attacks upon his fellow officers, or had revealed secrets of military importance, he would be subject to discipline by his superiors. But it seems from the text of his article that he did none of these things.

"The Navy is overmanned with officers in many grades; and the problem of reestablishing the balance overthrown by the expansion of the World War has been one of the most vexing in the service. The last Navy Register shows only 1,197 Ensigns and 815 Lieutenants of the junior grade as compared with 1,665 Lieutenants and 717 Lieutenant-Commanders. The higher ranks include 396 Commanders, 229 Captains, and 52 Admirals.

"Navy-yards that are maintained for political reasons only are notorious—have been for generations. Yet every community or State in which a navy-yard is located will make the welkin ring at the mere suggestion of curtailment or abandonment of the base."

"But there is also something wrong in the Navy Department," believes the Troy *Record:*

"Secretary Wilbur himself has come in for frequent criticism; and the general opinion is that most of it is warranted. In many instances he has shown little capacity for his job.

"This is part of the trouble. The other part is the inability of secretaries and chiefs of one sort and another to escape from the strangling skein of red tape which seems to exist all through the defense departments of the nation. If one could enter any of these departments and make a study as an efficiency expert, the result would be grimly amusing. The occasional unofficial leaks that reach the outer air prove this. The occasional angry bomb thrown by one officially connected with the services—men like Sims, Mitchell, and Magruder—is added proof.

"We really need an efficiency expert in Washington. We need cooperation from men in power who will sacrifice any political aim for public advantage."

A hint of criticism of the Admiral, however, is found in the Washington *Star.* "While his article contains his own opinions of how things are run in the Navy, and while there are doubtless many officers who agree with him, there are other officers as well qualified who do not," flatly declares the Washington paper. Continues *The Star:*

"The interest that Admiral Magruder's article has aroused within and without the Navy raises the question of how far an officer should be 'muzzled' in expressing his opinion when such expression is raised in criticism of the service. If every officer who had a bone to pick with the Navy aired his views in the public prints, one wonders what would become of the Navy. At the same time, if officers were so strictly muzzled that the tiniest chirp meant court martial, the condition in the service might be worse. The talkative Colonel Mitchell dared the gods until the lightning struck. He succeeded in arousing a public interest which helped aviation, but public sentiment as a whole approved the disciplinary measures taken against him.

"Officers of the Army and Navy owe first allegiance to the service. If one of them sacrifices himself deliberately for the good of the service, his action is commendable, but the chief difficulty is to show that good comes of the sacrifice."

FOOD AND POPULATION—IN 2027

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, an international conference has discust the various problems that are expected to grow out of overpopulation. And some of these problems, according to scientists from all parts of the world gathered at Geneva recently, are most serious, particularly that of the world's food supply a hundred years hence. In spite of all the wars, epidemics, and disasters recorded during the last 127 years, we are told, the population of the world has more than trebled. At the present rate of increase, declares Prof. E. M. East, of Harvard University, the population of the world in 2027 will be five billions, and, since there are in the whole world but thirteen billion acres of soil that can be cultivated; and since it requires about two and a half acres to support each person, the world can sustain but five billion people—unless food production per acre is considerably increased. With three births recorded for every two deaths, taking the world as a whole, we are justified, thinks Dr. E. A. Ross, in becoming somewhat disturbed over the world's population, which increased 20,000,000 last year. "We can understand the concern of the Geneva scientists for the ultimate fate of the human race," observes the Minneapolis *Star*, "even tho we of the present generation are not likely to suffer." Already, notes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

> "Japan is claiming that her borders are swelling with the pressure of growing population, while she is unable to find areas to which they can go or places where she can grow food for them. England depends entirely upon outside sources of food for her growing population. Germany must also get food from outside, and needs places for her rapidly increasing number of people to go. Italy is worrying about her excess population. China and India have tremendous excess populations. They also must have more food. Their increasing touch with the outside world is inspiring them to want higher living standards and more and better food. Only Russia in Europe and the various nations of the American continents and Australia, as well as the South African Republic, are free from this pressure of overpopulation and shortage of food and ability to produce it at home."

In a Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington, we learn that—

> "The chief cause of population increase will not be a higher birth-rate, for as education increases, birth-rates incline steadily to become lower. On the other hand, increase of population will be due to a lower death-rate. Already the birth-rate in the more crowded and advanced countries of Europe has dwindled to a very low figure, but the longevity of life has increased in even greater proportion."

According to the government experts quoted in the above dispatch, the United States has the greatest food resources in the world, and will therefore be able to feed the greatest number of people a hundred years from now. We read on:

> "Take the four fundamentals which man needs to keep alive—food, clothes, fuel, and roof. The United States ranks first in the world in raising the principal food crops; namely, wheat, corn, oats, and beef. In supplying materials for clothes she ranks first in the production of cotton, first in artificial silk, and second in wool. When it comes to materials for constructing roofs, from cottages to sky-scrapers, this country leads in producing iron, steel, aluminum, zinc, and lead. As for fuel, the United States is the greatest producer of coal, natural gas, petroleum, and electricity. Russia ranks next to the United States in reserve power to support a dense population. She leads the world in rye, barley, and potatoes; and is second in wheat and oats. Her mineral and fuel resources have never been accurately surveyed, but they are known to be tremendous."

All these figures, however, must not be taken too seriously, thinks the Cleveland *News*. "Man is supposed to have been upon the earth at least 500,000 years," notes the Pittsburgh *Post Gazette*, "and since he has not overpopulated it in that time, he will scarcely do so within the next few centuries, if at all." In the opinion of the Providence *News*, the sociologists at Geneva "are needlessly alarmed over the future." For—

> "There are still vast areas of the earth capable of producing food which have not been developed. With the advance of science, new ways of feeding the earth's population are bound to appear. Here and there a race may suffer from occasional famine, as the Chinese, for instance, have suffered. But the world as a whole is not likely to find it any more difficult to procure its dinner in the future than it does to-day. In fact, with the development of scientific methods of production and the increasing ease of transporting the earth's products, the task is likely to be easier, rather than harder."

The Washington *Post* also has a question or two to ask:

> "What reason is there to presume that, under the press of necessity, the world's economic system should not undergo radical change? It has done so in the past, agitated by far less vital matters than hunger and starvation. Why should the production of synthetic food remain a dream? Science has produced other synthetic matter of equally complex structure as soon as there was genuine need of it. Why concede that agricultural efficiency has reached its peak? Radical improvement in farming methods has taken place over the past decade, and equally startling improvements seem to lurk just around the corner. Even to-day in certain areas—China, for instance—the individual is sustained on the product of far less than two and one-half acres.
>
> "It is quite possible that the present rate of increase may not continue, but even if it does, means will doubtless be found to provide sustenance, for the food-producing capacity of the globe has never been tested. Attempts to manipulate the birth-rate up or down are doomed to failure, as they ought to fail. So, also, are grandiose schemes of transplanting populations by wholesale migrations. Only by hard work and necessity will the human family adjust itself to the world's resources and capacities. But science, which is increasing the food supply by stimulating plant production and by the discovery of substitutes, will take care of the civilized areas for centuries to come.
>
> "It is well to study the tendencies of population and the vagaries of migration, but there is no reason for worrying over the increase of population."

Mr. Eldon Moore, writing from Geneva to the London *Spectator*, believes, nevertheless, that the World Population Conference was a success. As he explains:

> "Subjects never before discust outside a very limited circle were at least given a public airing. Public opinion was for the first time concentrated, by the assemblage of two to three hundred scientists from all over the world, upon a factor which always has underlain the social and economic problems in the past, and which now threatens to be the gravest concern, national and international, of the governments of the near future. Scientists who knew little of each other and each other's work were brought into close personal contact, while their various theories were subjected to mutual criticism. Above all, as a direct result of the conference, a permanent international organization is to be set up to consider in a purely scientific spirit the problems of population.
>
> "If it has done nothing else, the conference has at least taught two lessons: (1) that Malthus's teaching remains in essence unshaken; (2) that each country must find its own solution to the population problem. There can be no shifting of the burden by migration."

Of the Malthusian theory, the Manchester *Union* writes:

> "Until the beginning of the nineteenth century, overpopulation occurred only in restricted localities, and was easily relieved by emigration into unsettled areas. It was not even suspected then that the earth would ever prove insufficient for the support of mankind. In 1798, Thomas Malthus advanced the theory, which was widely accepted, that population is necessarily limited by certain natural checks—such as moral restraint, vice, and misery, which keep it on a level with the means of subsistence. This theory was strengthened by Herbert Spencer, later, who suggested that in the course of the evolution of mankind the capacity for reproduction will decrease, thereby preventing overpopulation. This theory is, however, in part upset to-day by the fact that the increase of population is constantly greatest among that portion of society which is worst supplied with food, that is, among the poorer and more backward people and races. This fact leads to congestion that must be relieved either by migration or expansion, and since all of the earth's surface to-day is staked out, and under control, the problem of finding an outlet for these surpluses is difficult."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

The Atlantic declines to be double-crossed.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Teeth in Prohibition law need too much gold filling.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Most trial marriages result in a verdict of acquittal.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Florida fruit-growers want a protective tariff now. Their democracy ends at oranges and bananas.—*Dallas News.*

McAdieu.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The crookedest politics is always measured by the plum line.—*Louisville Times.*

The money that makes money is the money that makes work. —*Charlotte Observer.*

Italy is shaped like a boot and Mussolini is doing his best to put the kick into it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Aviation advances despite all disasters. Like truth, when crusht to earth, it rises again.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

The Literary Digest says that standing lessens the blood flow. But never the oratorical flow.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A market report says that calves are higher. We didn't suppose they were higher but just more visible.— *American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Euphemistic expression of polite fiction is that the college boys and girls have returned to their studies.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

If you must define a well-informed man, you might say he is one who knows the present status of Muscle Shoals and why.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

We read of a novelist whose hobby is forestry. Few literary people have extended their practical acquaintance with this subject beyond log-rolling.—*Punch.*

We have never thought well of the Republican tariff bill, but maybe we ought to be thankful they didn't hire a Frenchman to draft it.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

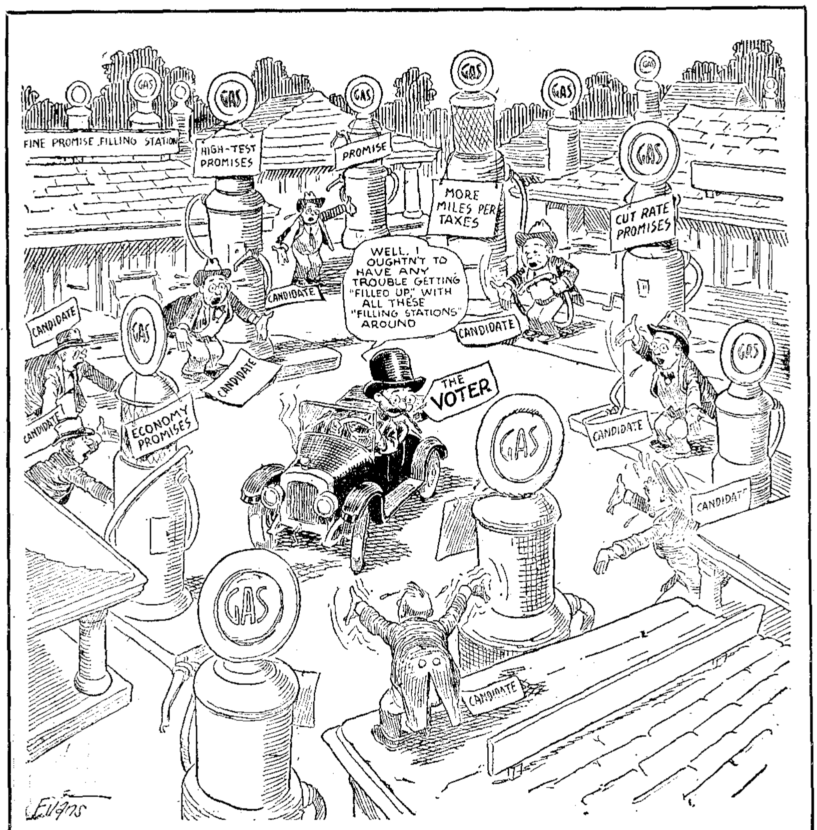
A British statesman wants to cut League of Nations employees' salaries. It might be a good idea to put them on a peace-work basis.—*New York Evening Post.*

Mr. Coolidge has undoubtedly selected a man of high character for Ambassador to Mexico, but at that he may be laying up trouble for the Morrow.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Well, the French action on tariffs ought to call our attention again to the great truth that an infant industry thirteen feet tall looks peculiar in rompers.—*Detroit News.*

With reference to the Bishop of Ripon's suggestion that scientists should take a ten-years' holiday, the scientists are of opinion that the Higher Clergy are too altruistic.—*Punch.*

The same kind of people who think a subsidy is merely a little subvention and that imperialism is benevolent assimilation think a lobbyist is a legislative superintendent.—*Ohio State Journal.*


FINE PROMISE FILLING STATION
HIGH-TEST PROMISES
PROMISE
MORE MILES PER TAXES
CUT RATE PROMISES
WELL, I OUGHTN'T TO HAVE ANY TROUBLE GETTING "FILLED UP" WITH ALL THESE "FILLING STATIONS" AROUND
CANDIDATE
THE VOTER
ECONOMY PROMISES
GAS
Evans

ANOTHER GAS WAR LOOMING

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

Even when a law has teeth in it there must be somebody to make it bite.—*Mobile Register.*

The linking of the Empire by wireless is a big step toward the circumlocution of the globe.—*Punch.*

Now that Mr. Coolidge has refused to run, who will fall heir to the Indian vote?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

About this time of the year it is to be observed also that little acorns from great oaks grow.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

If only the fittest survive, those who dropt out must have been a sorry lot.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Trade note gives figures on the "visible silk supply." Is there any other kind?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Our idea of the world's softest job would be that of publicity man for Benito Mussolini.—*Louisville Times.*

More people get crooked trying to avoid hard work than become bent from too much of it.—*Charlotte Observer.*

If Mr. Coolidge doesn't choose to run he better not try to cross any of our down-town streets.—*American Lumberman.*

Because a girl refused to marry him a man in Essex has stayed at home for fifty years; but we've known a man to do that just because the girl did marry him.—*Punch.*

Illinois is said to be safe for Al Smith. We didn't suppose it was safe for anybody.—*American Lumberman.*

When a stiff collar comes back from the laundry after its tenth visit it can not be denied that it has its fine points.—*Louisville Times.*

The spell of fine weather experienced of late is due no doubt to the fact that the majority of weather experts are now away on their holidays.—*Punch.*

We shall simply have to build more and bigger stadiums, that's all. It looks like they are being born even faster than one a minute.—*American Lumberman.*

A New York minister asserts that stopping crime is the work of the church. Judging by results, they must have been waiting to find out which church.—*Dallas News.*

A photographer says that most politicians are good sitters. Unfortunately they are seldom photographed in their characteristic attitude sitting on the fence.—*Punch.*

Commander Savage, of the American Legion, said in Paris: "It is a splendid sight to see Europe at peace." It isn't, but it would be.—*American Lumberman.*

"Science," says a news item, "has discovered how coal may be saved." And landlords were at least a decade ahead of science on that one.—*New York Evening Post.*

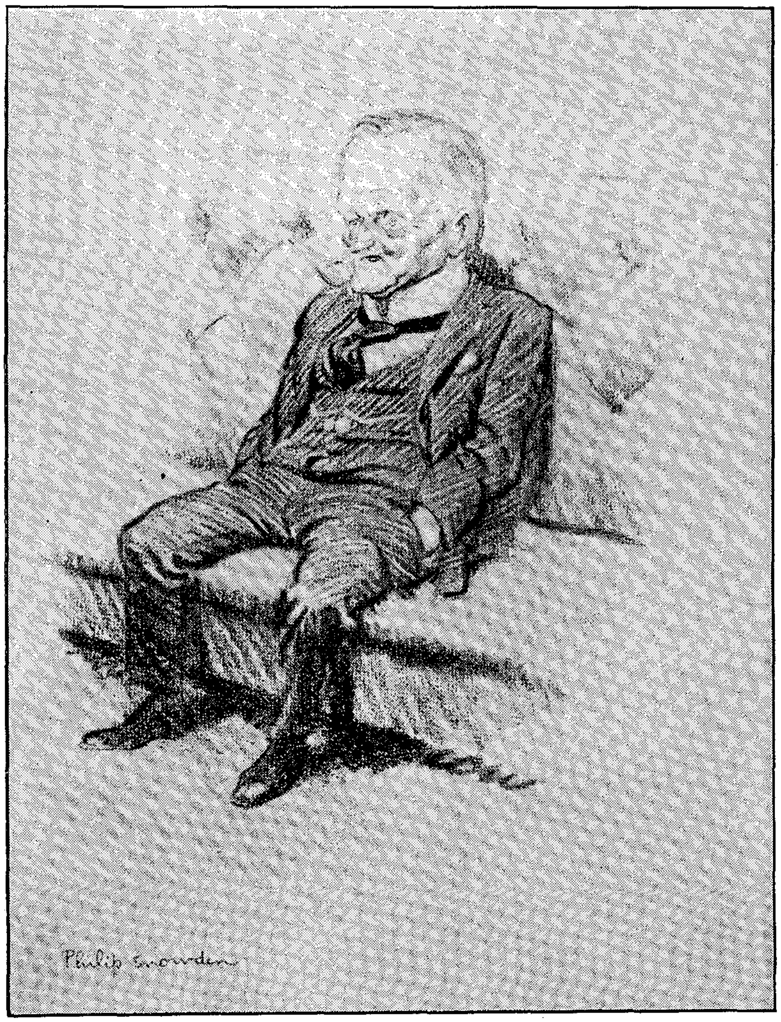
"Paris Delighted Over Convention's Success," says one head-line. "Legion Spends $15,000,000," says another. And putting the two together . . .—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITAIN'S FIGHT FOR INDUSTRIAL VICTORY

DOGGEDLY AS THE BRITISH FOUGHT for victory in the World War, even when "their backs were to the wall," so now, we are told, they are making a determined if sometimes desperate fight for the salvation of Britain's industry and trade. One by one the nations have regained prosperity, it is noted, currencies have been stabilized, exchange difficulties are gone and many foreign markets have money to spend. Only in Great Britain the cloud does not lift, it is alleged, and the blight on her export trade grows worse rather than better. The real crux of the British situation, say her saddened observers, is that "in a recovered world we alone do not recover—and the sooner public opinion confronts it squarely the better." In puzzling out the problem of recovery it is remarked that there are many differences of opinion as to remedies, but some Liberal journals claim that the detailed Board of Trade figures issued for the first seven months of 1927 confirm the bad impression made by the summary of July's totals. Examining the report, the London *Daily Chronicle* (Lib.) finds that from January to July inclusive British exports this year were less than three million pounds above those last year. But this newspaper asks us to remember that the period last year included coal exports for four of the months only, while this year England has been sending coal abroad for all the seven, and so "it will be seen that for the rest of our industry our trade is much worse now than then," and by way of illustration it is stated:

> "Thus in July, if we leave out the coal sales which last year were in abeyance, we shall find that our exports for 1927 are about 4¾ millions below 1926. Such a big monthly drop scarcely bears out the optimism shown by Ministers earlier in the year.
>
> "There is another very grave aspect of the matter, and it is this. When the bottom first fell out of our post-war trade in 1920, there was a general world-slump. Our hard case was shared by all other nations, and could be ascribed to much the same causes as theirs. But in the past seven years these causes have disappeared."



Low in *The New Statesman* (London)

"IT IS UTTER NONSENSE"

says Philip Snowden, M. P., "to imagine that Great Britain can support a population of 43,000,000 out of its own resources."

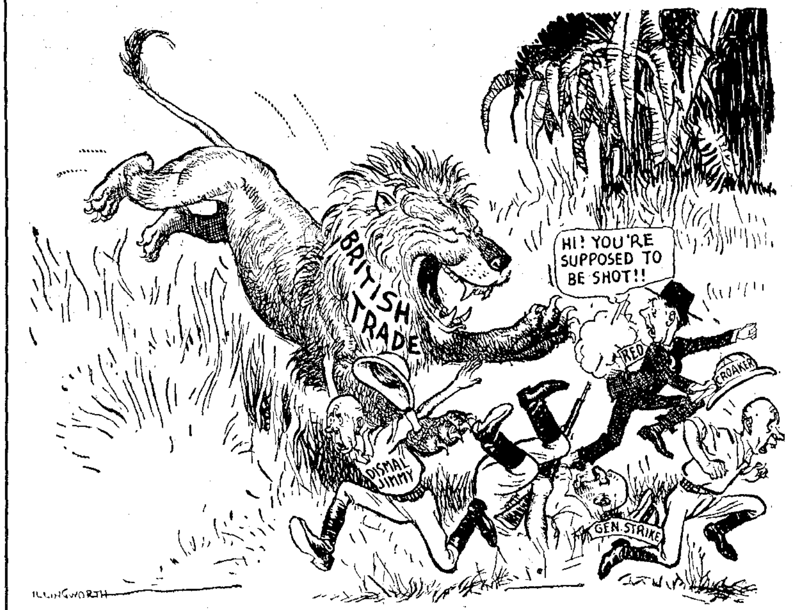
In contrast to the gloomy note in the foregoing expressions of the Liberal *Daily Chronicle* we have the claim of an Independent-Conservative newspaper, the London *Daily Express*, which says that British trade, which has steadily improved all the year, made another great advance in August, when exports jumped up in value by more than $16,445,000 compared with July, and by nearly $50,000,000 compared with a year ago. This newspaper goes on to relate that:

> "Total exports for August, as shown by the Board of Trade returns issued yesterday, amounted to $247,051,660, which compares with $248,933,870 in August of last year. This shows that British trade, in spite of the setback of last year's strikes, has rapidly recovered markets that were temporarily lost abroad.
>
> "The month's export record was, in fact, only $8,138,335 below the total for August, 1925, and was higher than any other month this year, except March and May.
>
> "The balance of trade was better than for some time past, for while exports went up, imports fell by $16,311,630 compared with July, by more than $7,500,000 compared with August last year, and by $551,741,150 compared with August, 1925.
>
> "Coal exports for August were actually higher than two years ago. There were practically no coal exports in August last year. Last month's coal exports amounted to more than $17,500,000, an increase of $1,899,410 compared with August, 1925.
>
> "Thirteen of the trades included in the list of exports, wholly or mainly manufactured, showed an increase last month compared with August, 1925, while only seven showed a decrease.
>
> "Iron and steel exports, for instance, were up by $316,275 compared with two years ago, and electrical goods were $958,195 higher, and silk manufactures were up by $583,240.
>
> "The figures show that many of the great industries were more prosperous last month than before the coal stoppage.
>
> "The only large exception is the cotton trade. Exports of cotton yarns and manufactures were down by more than $15,000,000 compared with two years ago. This is largely due to the Chinese trouble.
>
> "But for the cotton-trade slump the value of exports last month would undoubtedly have been higher than for two years or more."

By way of retort to the optimistic utterances of *The Daily Express* (Ind.-Cons.), we may return to *The Daily Chronicle* (Lib.), which declares that the public should be on its guard against any false optimism based on the August trade returns. It was a better month than July, but July was a very bad one, according to this newspaper, which adds:

> "Favorable comparisons with August, 1926, are wholly misleading, for a year ago the coal stoppage was at its height, and gave an entirely abnormal character to both our exports and our imports. The truer way of judging the August returns is to compare them with those of the same month in the years 1925 and 1924. When that is done, their alarming nature can at once be seen.
>
> "British exports this August were $8,135,000 less than in 1925, and $39,390,000 less than in 1924. Those, be it remembered, were not boom years, but years of thoroughly bad trade. And the mere lapse of time should have made for growth; for population grows, the world's capital grows, and the ravages of war are left further behind. Yet instead of expansion there are these unmistakable declines.
>
> "Imports have declined too—by $8,160,000 as compared with August, 1925, and by $60,335,000 as compared with August, 1924. Thus we see a decline in the whole volume of British trade both outward and inward, at a time when foreign countries have been making material progress.
>
> "Some allowance must be made in the 1924 figures for the fact that we were not then on the gold standard, Mr. Churchill's deflation being carried out early in the following year. But this scarcely affects the figures for August, 1925, nor the conclusion that there has been an actual trade shrinkage since both years."

A Labor newspaper, the London *Daily Herald*, publishes an interview with Sir Robert Hadfield, managing director of the Sheffield steel firm that bears his name, who is described as being "a world-famous metallurgist." Sir Robert pointed to America as a formidable competitor of Britain, but he maintains that if strikes and lockouts could be eliminated the British could face the future with confidence, and he is further quoted as saying:

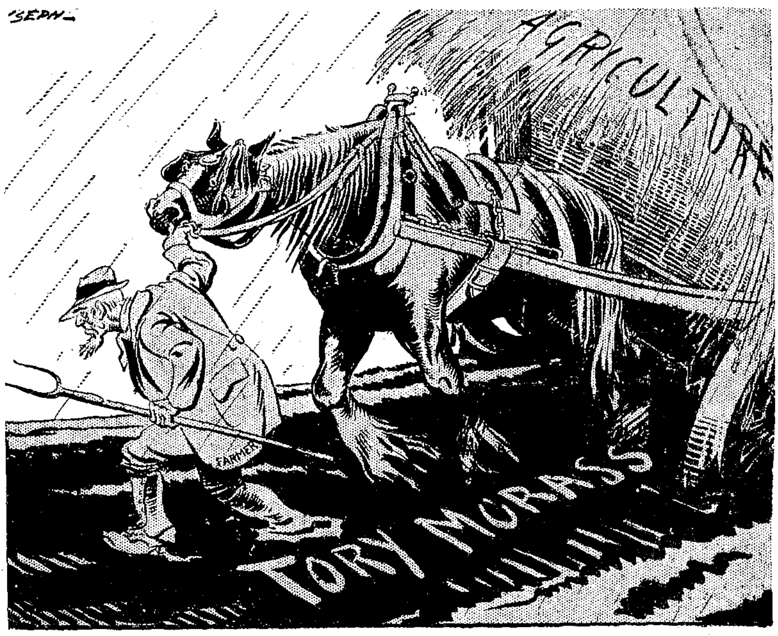


NOT MORTALLY WOUNDED, AFTER ALL

"In fact, the lion has never felt so fit before."

—*The Western Mail* (Cardiff).

> "Where we produce one car the Americans put ten or twelve on the market by mass production, which reduces their overhead charges. But I believe in quality. We can make a better all-round car than the Americans.
>
> "Therefore, I am not pessimistic. But again I must stress the necessity of us all pulling together.
>
> "Up to the present those engaged in the production of motor-cars have not had to contend with as many stoppages as employers in some other industries.
>
> "I want to see the workman get a fair share of the fruits of industry. I am very pleased that the engineers have recently received an advance in wages, altho the employers will not have an easy task to find the money.
>
> "But it is far better to have made the adjustment without open strife. Strikes and lockouts take from an industry money which might be available to augment the workers' wages."



BOGGED

"Returns show an alarming decrease in the acreage under cultivation in England."

—*The Daily Chronicle* (Lib., London).

The representative of the London *Daily Herald*, who was interviewing Sir Robert, told him of the wife of a Glasgow engineer who complained of the difficulty of making both ends meet on about fourteen dollars a week. A Socialistic view of the problems of Britain's industry is afforded by Philip Snowden, M. P., remembered, among other distinctions, for having been Chancellor of the Exchequer in the cabinet of Britain's first Labor Government. Writing in the London *Daily Herald* he flatly declares that:

> "It is utter nonsense to imagine that Great Britain can support a population of forty-three millions out of its own resources, however fully they may be developed. Take the possibilities of agricultural development. The neglect of this is a national scandal. There is no doubt that we could easily double or treble the output of food from our own soil.
>
> "But to hear some people talk, we might infer that we could provide employment for millions more on the land. We could do no such thing. An additional million of land workers, cultivating the land to utmost possibilities, would produce all the food and dairy produce which our land could produce. And let this fact sink into the mind—the more productive the land is made the less in proportion to the output is the amount of labor required."

The undeniable truth is, according to Mr. Snowden, that whether it have Capitalism or Socialism, England, because of its dense population, will have to find employment for its people mainly in manufactures. Her productive capacity in staple manufactures, he then tells us, is beyond the needs of her population, however much their purchasing power is increased.

IN DEFENSE OF TRANSATLANTIC FLYING

UPON THE DEAD BODIES of airmen who attempt transatlantic flights will be built a safe and permanent bridge through the air from continent to continent, say those who defend transatlantic flyers. On the other hand, as is well known, the loss of life incurred not only in the attempt to cross the Atlantic but also to fly from California to Hawaii has resulted in a clamor against what is called a foolhardy and useless adventure. But, altho *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) concedes that many decry the attempt at transatlantic flying, its "deepest instinct" is to hail those courageous men who do venture upon the flight with a kind of exultation. It is certain that many pioneers will lose their lives, this weekly goes on to say, but each loss is a gain in the sense that defects in mechanism are exposed and the engineers start to remedy them. We read:

> "The Northwest Passage, the North Pole, the South Pole, African exploration—there has been nothing difficult or unknown on earth which the spirit of man will not set itself to overcome or to know. We are yet at the beginning of the conquest of air. It is certain the heroes and the engineers will conquer it, and it is probable that fifty years from this men and women will think no more of entering in the United States the cabin of an airship going to Europe than they now think of entering a train in New York which will leave them at San Francisco. Something of this confidence has already been attained in certain aerial lines in Europe, and the London to Paris journey by air is undertaken by many who do not think of it as an enterprise or risk more than crossing by steamer from Dover to Calais. But the imagination of man is set on eating into those six or seven days of the Atlantic journey by steamship and cutting them down to two days or one. It foresees the possibility, and it will not rest until it has realized that possibility, even tho a thousand lives may be the price paid for the conquest. It will all in the end make for world unity, for a world consciousness, and it may be this century will see completed the work begun by the first men who went in perilous caravans from Babylon to China, or crawled on primitive galleys by the coasts from the world they knew to the world unknown."

But if there should be no discouragement of true pioneers, remarks the London *Times*, it is equally important that there should be no encouragement of unjustifiable rashness. The desire reported from the United States, that "stunt" flying must be checked, should awaken an echo elsewhere in the world, according to this newspaper, which proceeds:

> "It is difficult indeed for the authorities to adopt any other policy than that of discouraging any private flight they conceive to be too dangerous, while at the same time giving the utmost assistance in their power when once the pilot has decided to undertake it. The confidence of a pilot in himself and his machine is not a thing which it is desirable for any outside person to gainsay; and it must be assumed that he has counted the cost of failure. He alone, therefore, can be the judge, in each and every case, of how far the danger may properly be risked. But it is not, perhaps, quite true that his sole duty in weighing the matter is to himself. He owes it to his family and his friends, among whom must be reckoned that vast public which follows such attempts with very real emotion, not to run terrible risks for no purpose, or for only a personal purpose.
>
> "There can be no definite criterion of judgment, no appeal to any authority other than the conscience of the pilot himself. The testing of the potentialities of flying, or the merits of one type of machine or engine against another; the familiarization of public opinion with the idea that communication by air between every part of the world is no more a visionary dream to-day than was the connection of every part of a continent by railway in the early part of the last century—these and such as these are the considerations upon which every pilot must justify his ambition to himself and to the public. To say this is not to disparage either the gallant successes or the gallant failures of the past. It means only that the question which every pilot must invariably put to himself is 'How will my effort contribute to the future of aviation?'"

That the feat of flying the Atlantic Ocean westward will be achieved by an airplane in time, may be taken as absolutely certain, according to the London *Daily Mail*, which adds that it is equally certain that for many years danger will attach to it. People are asking, this newspaper notes further, whether it was worth while for the Princess Loewenstein-Wertheim to attempt to cross the Atlantic westward with Colonel Minchin and Captain Hamilton, two of Britain's best airmen, and we are told:

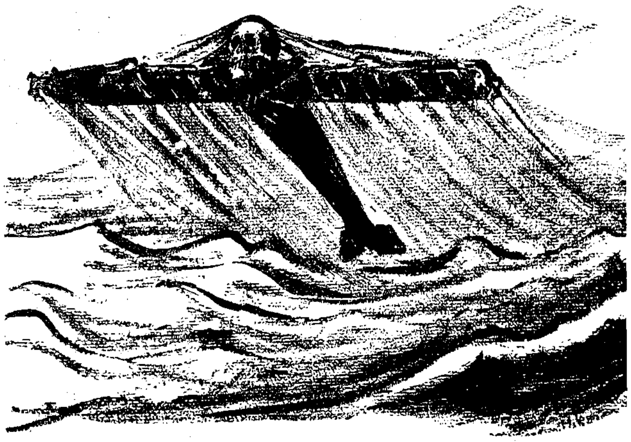
> "The reply can only be that a nation is great largely because it has sons and daughters who are not afraid to confront hazard in the effort to outdo what man has done. Even in material calculations courage and enterprise and the faith which counts death as a little thing are factors that impress the world and can not be dismissed or ignored.
>
> "The spirit of the three aviators was the spirit which led Whymper at such danger to himself to essay the conquest of the Matterhorn and to persist in his enterprise till victory was won. It was the same spirit which inspired Mallory to attack the fearful precipices of Mount Everest, where his body rests with that of his fellow climber. It was the same spirit which inspired Captain Scott and his companions in their conquest of the South Pole. In the case of Captain Scott, we have his own deliberate verdict, recorded by himself when catastrophe had overtaken his party and he lay dying, that it had been worth while. That is an opinion which counts. It is no ignoble thing in life to live dangerously."

But the London *Daily Chronicle* thinks that until more progress has been made with the flying machine, more ocean flying becomes "perilously like paid suicide," and this journal adds:

> "Its wealthy organizers ought to stop. The courage of the gallant pilots ought to be kept for worthier uses.
>
> "At this point, however, it is found that the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States are alike destitute of legal powers to stop the persons concerned, if they will not stop of themselves."

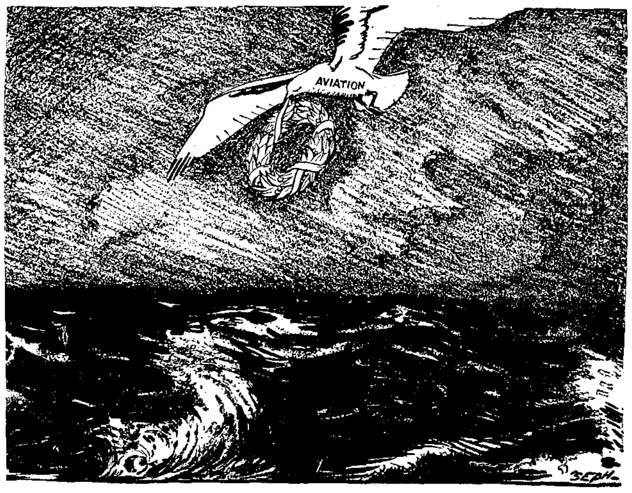
AN IRISH VIEW OF BRITISH LABOR AND RUSSIA—"Good riddance to bad rubbish" would seem to sum the majority opinion in the British Isles about the decision of the Trades Union Congress to end relations with the Soviet Unions. It was not unexpected, and indeed, remarks *The Weekly News* of Belfast, a large labor center, the only wonder is that it was deferred for so long. The Congress is said to have burned its fingers badly over its friendship with, or rather its subservience to, the dictators at Moscow, and this newspaper goes on to say:

> "Now that it has shaken itself free from the entanglement, its members must be asking themselves what they ever hoped to gain from the alliance. Two years ago the Russian delegates were received with enthusiasm at the annual meeting of the Congress at Scarborough, and this was followed by the formation of the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council. High hopes were built on this achievement, and some of the leaders painted bright pictures of the future of Labor when Briton and Russian should march in a solid body toward one common goal. But it was just here that the trouble began. Russian and Briton were not marching toward one common goal, but toward two different and widely separated ones; and while the majority of the British trade-union leaders were anxious for the welfare of the workers, the Russians were troubled with no such anxieties.
>
> "To them the alliance with British Labor meant merely a step further on the road to world revolution, and little by little the British trade-union leaders became aware of the part they were expected to play. They were expected to accept without questioning the orders that came from Moscow, to work for revolution in Great Britain and throughout the British Dominions, and wherever the orders of the Soviet conflicted with the interests of the workers, the latter were to go by the board. The failure of the General Strike of last year was a bad blow to Moscow, and from that period it was evident that the alliance must soon end. The knowledge that they could not insure obedience to their orders in Great Britain enraged the Bolshevik leaders, and from that date their language grew more menacing and insulting, until they dared to write to the Trades Union Congress, denouncing some of its leaders as lackeys and traitors. At long last the Labor leaders summoned up enough courage to put an end to this state of affairs; but to the very end there were some in their ranks who were anxious that British Labor should remain in subjection to Moscow."



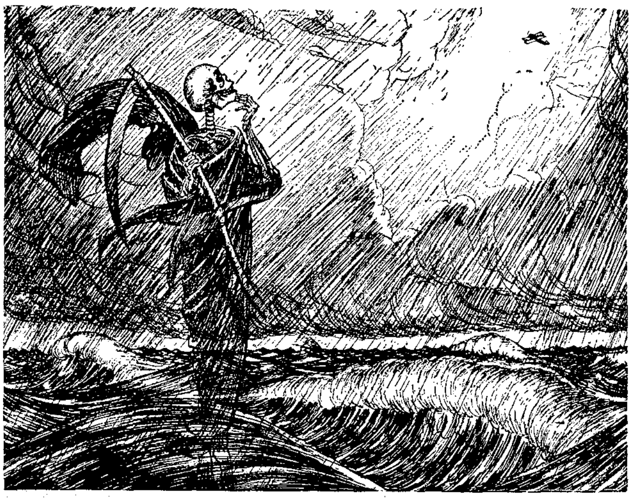
"ENOUGH OF SUCH DEATHS!"

—*La Victoire* (Paris).


AVIATION
SEPH.

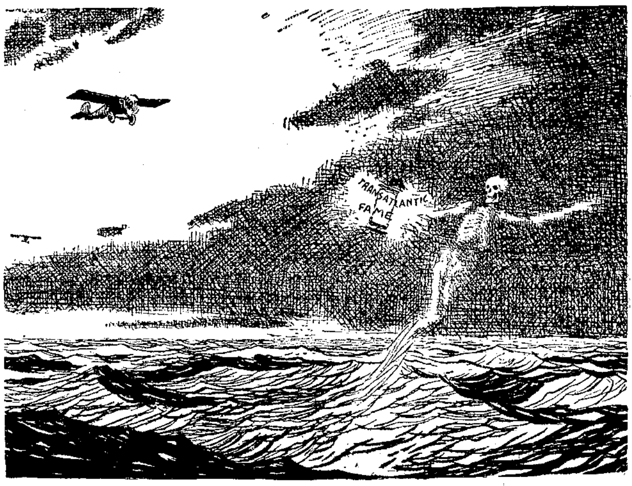
THE UNKNOWN OCEAN GRAVES

—*The Daily Chronicle* (London).



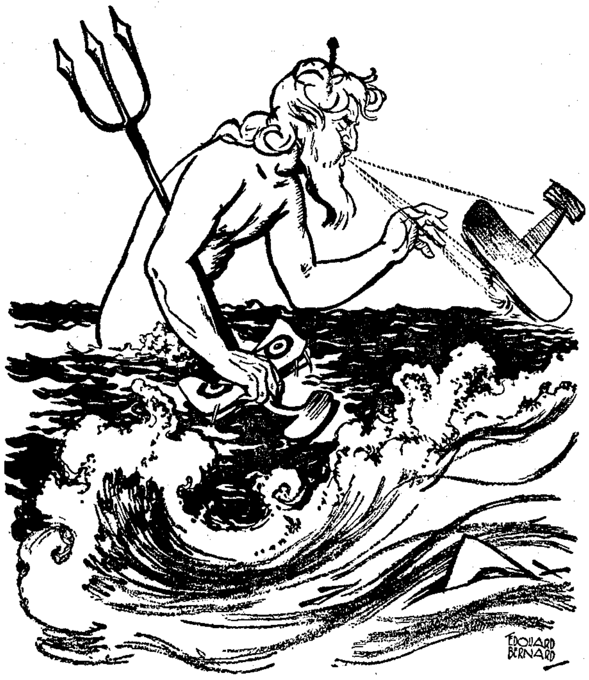
"THEY'RE FLYING TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE VEIL!"

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).


TRANSATLANTIC FAME

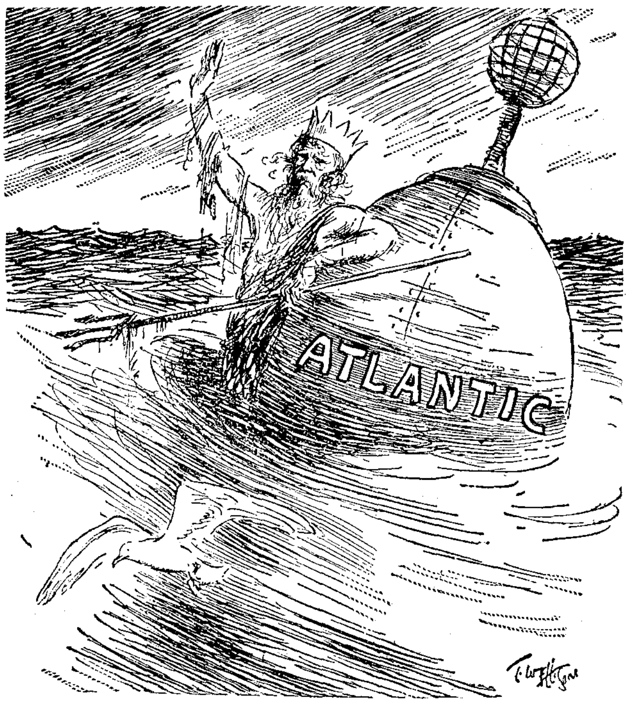
THE LURE OF THE ATLANTIC

—*The Western Mail* (Cardiff).


EDOUARD BERNARD

NEPTUNE'S FRIGHTFUL WRATH

—*Le Journal* (Paris).



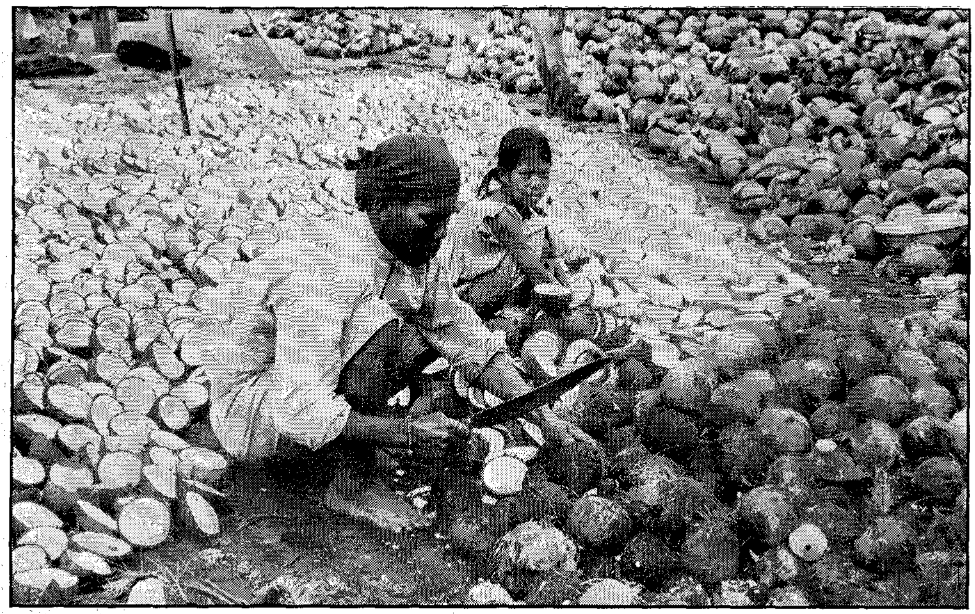
"SAFETY FIRST!"

—*The Mail* (Birmingham).

GRIM FOREIGN CARTOON COMMENT ON OVERSEA FLYING

THE MILK IN THE PHILIPPINE COCONUT

THE STEADY DEVELOPMENT of the agricultural resources of the Philippines is said by some British-Indian editors to be bound in the long run to react somewhat unfavorably on Ceylon, which is known as Britain's "premier colony." In particular the coconut industry in the Philippines is picked out as constituting a competition with Ceylon, for, we read in an editorial of a Colombo journal, *The Times of Ceylon*, the extension of that industry will tend to constrict the market in the United States for coconuts grown in Ceylon, and the prosperity of this colony depends in no small measure on the export of coconuts, which form the basis of edible fat, soap, and other important commodities. It is further stated by this newspaper that:



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PHILIPPINE COCONUTS ARE KEEN COMPETITORS OF CEYLON'S

"Among the crops common to both colonies are coconuts, the cultivation of which is being rapidly extended in the American colony. Seeing that America is one of the largest buyers of the products of the coconut-palm, and would quite naturally be inclined to give preference to what the Philippines could produce in this line, allowing it to enter the mother country practically free of import duty, the British coconut-growing colonies like Ceylon are bound in time to feel the loss of such an important market as that provided by the United States.

"The serious slump in desiccated coconut, which has spelled almost financial ruin to so many individuals and companies in this island, is attributed, if not wholly, at least in great part, to the fact that the Philippine product is practically admitted duty-free into America."

On the latter point it is to be noted that, according to information from the United States Customs Department, any Philippine product entering the United States, if accompanied by a certificate from the city of its origin, is admitted here free of duty.

Tho filled with such misgivings, it is apparent that this Colombo newspaper has the fair-mindedness to recognize the valuable research work in coconut culture which has been carried on in the Philippines under the leadership of American scientists, for it calls attention to the fact that:

"Coconut research has been prosecuted for a longer period and in a more thorough manner in the American possession than possibly in any other tropical coconut-growing country; and those engaged in the industry there are reaping the benefit of the eminently useful knowledge which has accrued from such research. All who have read Dr. Copeland's valuable work on the coconut will readily acknowledge that in the matter of the scientific study of the palm the Philippines are far ahead of Ceylon, where much precious time is being lost in futile discussion, owing to a lack of agreement as to the details of a scheme which is fraught with inestimable benefits to the industry."

Figures afforded by this newspaper give a comprehensive idea of the comparative position of the coconut industry in the Philippines and in Ceylon, and it is stated that:

"With Ceylon's 900,000 acres under the palm, we—the permanent and temporary population of Ceylon—are inclined to think that we are a great coconut-producing country, but on examining the returns of the principal crops of the Philippine Islands, we find that in the year ending June 30, 1925, the area under coconut was 472,050 hectares, equivalent to 1,180,000 acres; and on comparing this with the extent in the previous year, it will be discovered that there was an increase of 12,610 hectares, or 31,525 acres, during the year. If this be a fair rate of annual increase, then the output of the Philippines should soon be prodigious."

These facts impel this Colombo journal "to utter a warning" to the coconut planters of Ceylon "that unless they take early steps to secure all the benefits that scientific research can give the industry," and thereby increase the yield and raising the quality of nuts, "they will be badly left while other coconut-producing countries forge ahead."

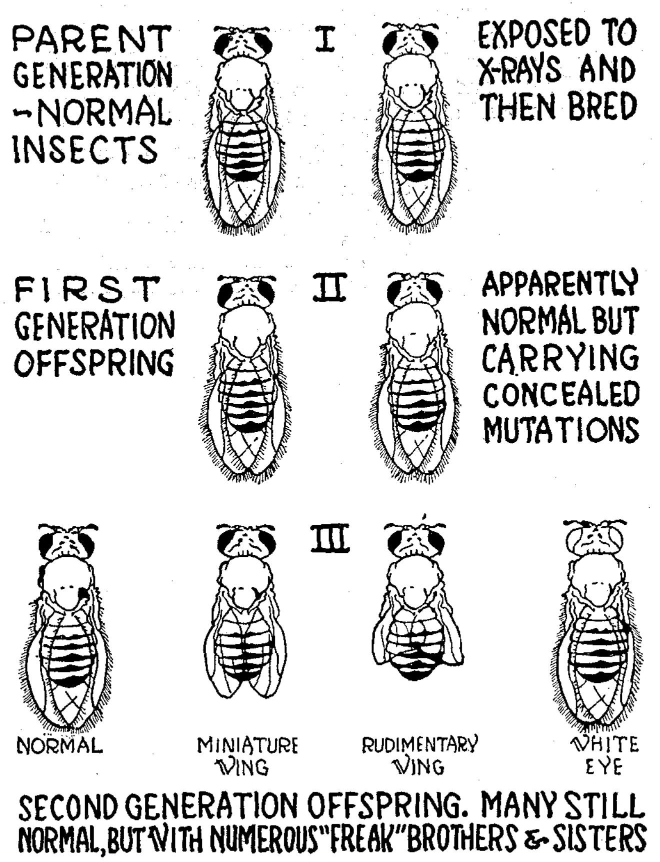
Burton Holmes photograph from Ewing Galloway

THERE ARE 1,180,000 ACRES OF PHILIPPINE COCONUTS

SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION

EVOLUTION SPEEDED UP BY THE X-RAY

THE RECENT DISCOVERY of a Texas professor, that the X-ray can be used to hurry up the processes of development familiar to breeders of new varieties in the plant and animal worlds, is explained and discust by Frank Thone, a Science Service staff writer, in an illustrated feature article produced for newspapers. Mr. Thone tells us that evolution, eugenics, and the breeding of new varieties of plants and animals are all now "under the spell of a new magic." While this holds out the prospect of producing new forms of life a hundred times faster than has hitherto been possible, it also carries a warning that calls for severe caution. Writes Mr. Thone:


PARENT GENERATION -NORMAL INSECTS
I
EXPOSED TO X-RAYS AND THEN BRED
FIRST GENERATION OFFSPRING
II
APPARENTLY NORMAL BUT CARRYING CONCEALED MUTATIONS
III
NORMAL
MINIATURE WING
RUDIMENTARY WING
WHITE EYE
SECOND GENERATION OFFSPRING. MANY STILL NORMAL, BUT WITH NUMEROUS "FREAK" BROTHERS & SISTERS

Illustrations with this article from Science Service (Washington, D. C.)

WHAT X-RAYS DO TO GRANDCHILDREN

The process of evolution, in so far as the production of "freaks," "sports," and "mutations" is concerned, seems to be speeded up by the application of X-rays. This illustration shows the effect on flies.

"The wand of the new magic is not itself strictly new. It is our familiar friend the X-ray. Only a short time ago, a quiet, soft-spoken professor from the University of Texas, Dr. H. J. Muller, stood up before the International Genetics Congress at Berlin, and broke the news of one of the most sensational researches ever conducted in biology. Professor Muller's address has been followed by a buzz of excited discussion that will be many months in dying out.

"Stated in three bald sentences, this is what Professor Muller's experiments signify: Evolutionary changes, or mutations, can be produced 150 times as fast by the use of X-rays as they can by the ordinary processes of nature. This means that man can force the production of new and desirable plant and animal varieties far more rapidly than he has hitherto been able to get them. But X-rays affect the human hereditary cells too, and the reckless exposure of these cells to long and heavy doses of the rays is apt to inflict fearful penalties on our unborn grandchildren.

"'Mutations' are the same things that the old-fashioned gardener called 'sports.' Mutations are what you get when a single-flowered plant suddenly produces offspring with double flowers, or when oranges that have always had seeds bring forth seedless progeny. Many of our choicest domestic plants and animals have originated in this way. The late Luther Burbank's reputation was built largely on mutations. He would plant millions of seeds and trust to luck to produce mutations, which his unfailing eye could pick out in a fraction of a second when he saw them. Then he saved the mutations he wanted and wiped out everything else. Mutations arise among animals and plants in the wild as well as among their domesticated kindred. And nature acts the part of a super-Burbank in looking over these wild mutants and weeding out the undesirable ones.

"While man can select the new forms he wants to keep much more rapidly than nature can, he has hitherto enjoyed no such advantage in the rate at which he can get new forms from which to do his selecting. In the long run, mutations in the garden or pasture do not occur any oftener than mutations in the forest. Assisting or forcing nature in some way, so that new things will be produced faster has for centuries been the breeders' dream.

"Until recently, however, there was not even a hint of hope that this dream might be realized, because nobody knew what made mutations happen. Nobody knew their mechanism.

"Then, about a generation ago, biologists made a rediscovery of the lost work of Gregor Mendel, and the science of genetics suddenly came of age. Men with microscopes looked critically at all kinds of reproductive cells and they saw some very curious things. Within every living cell there were numbers of special dense bits of the living substance, that looked rather like microscopic sausages. Because these special bits of protoplasm stained deeply with the dyes used to color the cells in preparation for the microscope, they called them 'chromosomes,' which is simply Greek for 'color bodies.'

"If chromosomes were to be named over again, modern biologists would probably call them 'genophores,' or 'gene-bearers,' because they think of them as the things in which, or on which, roost and ride the genes or carriers of hereditary qualities. Genes are conceived of as too small to be visible under the highest powers of the microscope. Scores, probably hundreds, of genes ride on each chromosome.

"A majority of geneticists believe that every time a mutation occurs, a certain particular bit of a given chromosome shows up missing, or at least is in an unaccustomed place. Every time there is a mutation, they say, they can show a chromosome that has had an accident."

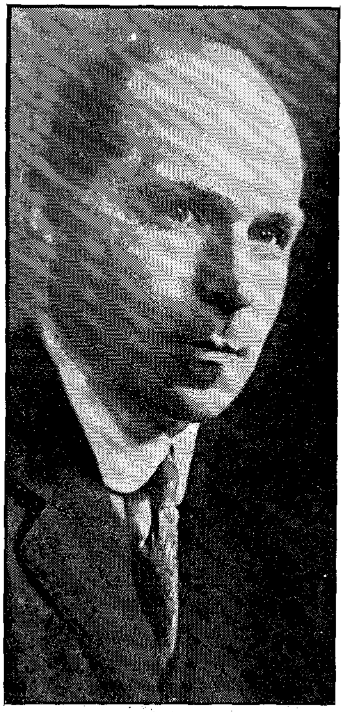
If mutations always follow when accidents happen to the chromosomes, why not arrange a few such accidents, and thus hasten the mutation process? Several means were in fact attempted, Mr. Thone tells us—ultra-violet rays, serum treatments, mechanical whirling, extremely rapid sound waves, even light doses of X-rays, but the results were all either negative or equivocal. Professor Muller decided, in spite of unpromising reports, to make one more try at it. He would use heavier doses of X-rays. To quote further:

"Professor Muller chose the little flying creature we find on fruit when it begins to spoil, known variously as fruit-fly, vinegar-fly, and pomace-fly. It breeds very rapidly—maturing in twenty one days. Furthermore, it is cheap to maintain, and finally, it has been studied intensively, and its mutations are probably better known than those of any other living thing.

"The little creatures were exposed to heavy doses of X-rays, and then allowed to breed. Presently the new generation hatched from their eggs. They were less numerous than might have been expected, but otherwise apparently all right. But that did not fool the researcher. There are such things as 'recessive' characters, which appear not in the children but in the grandchildren; most mutations, indeed, are of this nature. So

Professor Muller bred the first generation offspring and got a second.

"Here he began to see results. Mutations such as he had often seen in un-X-rayed stock turned up, together with a number of brand new ones. All told, he figures that he has produced at least 100 distinct gene mutations, and that the raying has speeded up the process over 1,500 per cent. Some of the insects turn up with wings only half size, others with no wings at all, still others with wings of normal length but abnormally wide, or notched at the end, or splotched with odd patterns. Instead of their normal dark eyes, some of the little flies have white ones. Many of the new mutations must have been natural impossibilities, for the flies never hatched at all. Male and female insects respond alike to the raying.



X-RAY REVOLUTIONIST

Dr. H. J. Muller, who has speeded up evolutionary changes over 1,500 per cent. with X-rays.

"The obvious thing to do next is to try similar treatments on the larger, slower-breeding animals and on plants, with an eye to turning to agricultural advantage the numerous mutations this speeding-up process may be expected to produce. Professor Muller says that this will be done 'eventually.' Further work on his fruit flies will probably come first, then experiments with rats and mice, which are cheap and can be wasted without regrets. But in the end the rays will be applied to sheep and cattle and wheat and apples.

"The production of mutations by X-rays comes home to the human species even more intimately than in its effects on his crops and live stock. There are such things as human mutations. When they arise in the course of nature, a family may be blest with a Lincoln or an Edison, or it may be sickened and saddened with a child born mentally or physically defective. Most of us would rather forego the chance of a genius to escape the chance of a cripple among our descendants. Obviously, therefore, X-ray doses of high intensity and long duration are things to be shunned so far as they concern the physical basis of human heredity, and this point is especially strest by Professor Muller.

"There is no danger in ordinary X-ray examinations anywhere on the body, nor in properly regulated therapeutic treatments that do not come too close to the generative system. But the danger zone is now clearly indicated, and the warning has been unmistakably sounded.

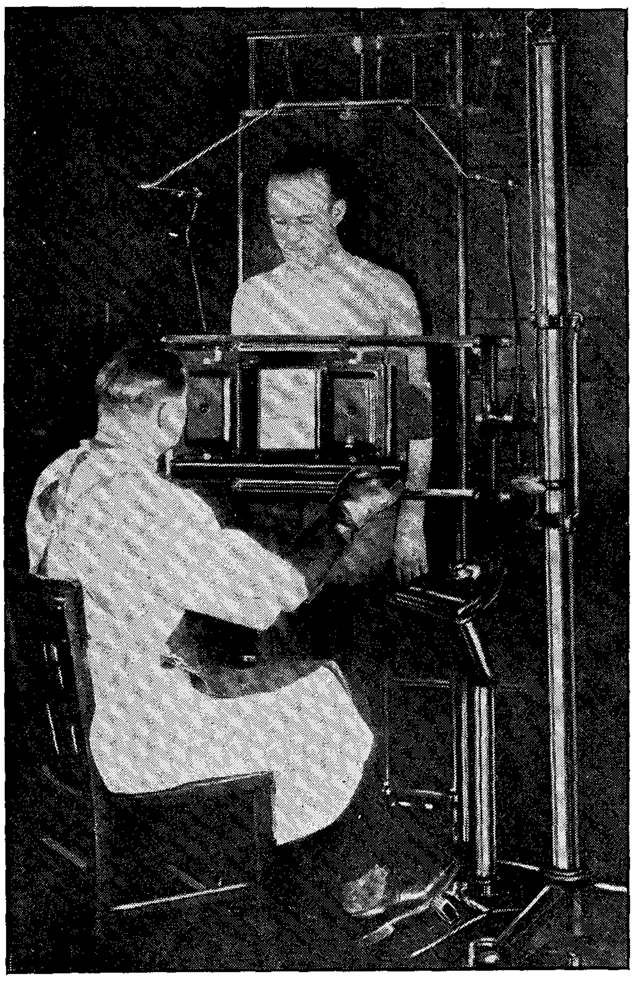
"X-rays have been more or less resorted to by persons desiring to limit the number of their children. The treatment results in temporary sterility, which afterward passes, permitting the production of offspring. But Professor Muller's work indicates that while the first generation following such treatment may be apparently normal, they will carry concealed within them recessive mutations that may crop out as a horror and a curse to the third and fourth generations and to all succeeding posterity. As a means of birth control, therefore, X-rays are to be most severely shunned."

GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF BRITISH FEET—Whether or not human feet differ in different parts of England is to be determined by the British Government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, we are told by Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York). We read:

"In a recent report on cooperative researches now in progress, issued by this Department, it is announced that the association formed to investigate problems of the boot and shoe industry has undertaken a study of average and extreme foot measurements in different localities. Present systems of making shoes to size have grown up gradually, without real scientific study. Very little is known of the actual variations of size and shape in the feet of people of different races, ages, and occupations. Some anthropologists believe that feet will be found to fall into a classification of relatively few different types. Others expect to find almost every possible variation of foot, size, and shape. Not only will the results of the British foot survey be of interest to the science of anthropology, but it is expected that they will assist the shoe manufacturers of England to make shoes that are more suitable and more comfortable, and to save money now wasted in unnecessary shapes or sizes."

NEW TEXTILES FROM RUSSIA

THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT of new textile plants called *kendyr* and *kenaf* is reported from Russia. According to a recent article in *Die Umschau* (Frankfort) the Soviet Union is making strenuous efforts to develop the natural riches of the country, especially in the agricultural line. In accordance with this policy, Professor Dumin-Borkowsky, of the Taschken High School, delivered a report a few months ago on his studies of these fiber-yielding plants, both belonging to a family closely related to the silk plants, from which other fibers have already been obtained. It is estimated that *kendyr*, which grows in the shallows along the banks of rivers, covers a total area of about 1,500,000 acres. Further:



X-RAYS ARE NOT NECESSARILY DANGEROUS

When applied to most parts of the body. But possible effects on future generations should be guarded against.

"The members of this family are mostly tall bushes and woody vines. Inside the wood are found a soft bast and almost always vessels carrying a milky sap. Pollenization is obtained through small insects which are attracted by the colors of the flowers, by their fragrance or fetid odor and by the nectar they bear.

"The 280 species are almost entirely confined to the tropics. Europe is but poorly supplied. Their economic importance has hitherto been very small, altho those members of the family which have a fiber-yielding bark frequently find local use. Such species include *kendyr* and *kenaf*. From the particularly stout fibers of *kendyr*, nets are chiefly made by the native population, together with sails and covers."

It is stated that fishnets made of *kendyr* can be used continuously for fifteen to twenty years, while the durability of nets made of hemp is barely five years. A thoroughgoing investigation, during which the finer fibers were subjected to chemical and technical processes, showed that the final product resembled cotton more nearly than jute, but greatly surpassed cotton in strength and durability. The *kendyr* fiber furnishes an excellent substitute for cotton and hemp, while *kenaf* is a perfect substitute for jute. Experiments made three years ago proved that bags and sailcloth made from *kenaf* are as firm and durable as those made from jute. To quote further:

"The cultivation of *kenaf* is being undertaken on a large scale in order to avoid the importation of English jute, which was formerly a necessity. In 1922 the area sown in the North Caucasus region—an experimental field—was from thirty-five to fifty acres, which has been increased since to more than 3,700 acres. In the southern part of the Ukraine the cultivation of this plant has also been begun. An experimental factory at Odessa reports excellent results during a period of two years, the *kenaf* yielding nearly a ton of fiber per acre. In the Odessa jute factory *kenaf* bags have been made no whit inferior to those of English jute. A local company, the Kenaf Company, Inc., financed both the planting and the harvesting."

CRICKETS AS THERMOMETERS

THE WARMER IT IS, the more rapidly the crickets chirp. This fact, discovered by Bert E. Holmes, is communicated by him to *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.). He has worked out the relationship so neatly that one may arrive at the temperature, within a degree or so, simply by counting and timing chirps. Writes Mr. Holmes:

"In common with nearly every one brought up in the country, I learned, when quite young, that crickets do not chirp when the temperature approaches the freezing point. During the years 1923-26, I made about one hundred and thirty-five observations which prove that a remarkably close relationship exists between the rate of chirping and the prevailing temperature.

"The rule is: 'The prevailing temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) equals the number of chirps made in 15 seconds, plus 37.' One can try out this rule merely by counting the number of chirps made in a quarter of a minute, mentally adding 37 to the count, and then comparing the result with the temperature as shown by a thermometer. On the average, the difference between the calculated and actual temperatures ought not to be greater than one degree.

"The upper section of the accompanying diagram shows the formula express as a straight line. This line starts at the left edge at about temperature 37 degree and rises as it proceeds toward the right edge of the diagram. It will be seen that this line rises about 1 degree for every four chirps per minute that it moves to the right—just as the cricket makes about four chirps more per minute for each degree which the temperature rises.

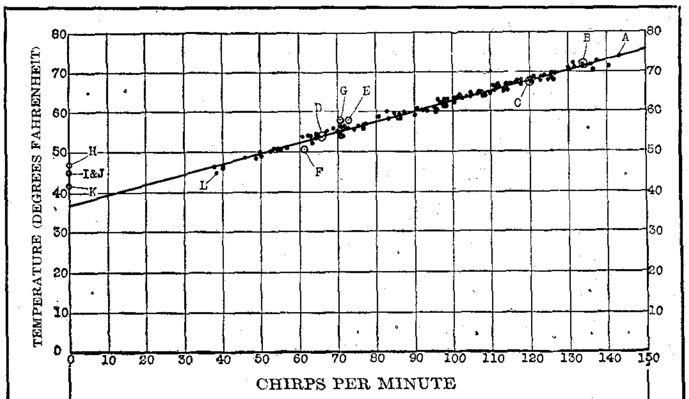
"The remarkably close relationship between the temperature and the rate of chirping holds over a range of about 30 degrees in temperature, or from the summer temperature of 75 degrees or so which prevails when the first cricket peeps, down to about 45 degrees—which signals the arrival of fall and puts an end to the chirping.

"Altho 135 observations were made, only 115 were considered in connection with development of the formula. Of the 20 whose results were not used, the greater number were made under conditions affecting their reliability—crickets were at a considerable distance and therefore hard to hear; or were chirping intermittently, as they do in the relatively low temperatures which obtain near the ends of seasons. In the remaining cases, altho readings of temperature were taken, there were no crickets chirping. The value of these latter observations lies in the fact that they tend to show at what temperature the chirping ceases.

"For a time, I suspected that significant deviations from the formula line might be due to excessive moisture in the air, this causing the crickets either to speed up or to slow down. This is not so. Crickets will continue to chirp during a drizzling rainstorm. In fact, they are stopt by only a reasonably heavy shower. When they are forced to stop because of rain, they very frequently quit for the evening, even tho the latter part of the evening be clear—but as long as they chirp at all, they chirp at the standard rate for the prevailing temperature.

"Some of the deviations from the regular rates of chirping doubtless are due to differences between individual crickets; but the principal cause of fluctuations in rates is, I believe, differences between the conditions under which the chirps are made. Upon one occasion, the cricket under consideration may be beneath a stone or pavement which has retained heat obtained from the sun; while again, he may be out in the open air in the pathway of a breeze.

"It is strange that altho during the fall I invariably was able to find crickets by the dozen during the day, it was only upon most infrequent occasions that I could hear more than one or two chirping in the evening. Upon one occasion, when there were two, chirping at very slightly different rates, the resulting overlapping so hindered me in my attempts to obtain a correct count that I found it necessary to disturb one of the vociferous chirpers slightly in order to have him remain silent while I completed the observation.

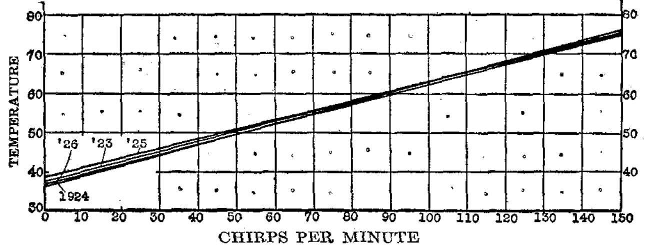


The line around which the dots cluster represents the relationship which exists between the rate at which crickets chirp and the temperature. Each dot or circle represents an observation, being located at the intersection of the chirps-per-minute and the temperature lines. For example, the dot "A," which appears near the upper right corner of the diagram, shows that when a particular observation was made, the temperature was 74 degrees and the cricket was chirping 143 times per minute. Note how the chirps per minute increase as the temperature rises.

B. Observed at New Milford) These three observations, which are
C. " " " ")practically on the formula line, were made
D. " " Kent)fifty miles inland from New Haven, where the others were made.

E. Observed Oct. 7, 1924) These three, the only ones whose dots fall
F. " Sept. 30, 1926)more than 2 degrees from the formula line,
G. " Oct. 6, 1926)were all taken near the end of the season.

H. 47 degrees; no chirps) The chirping stops at about 45 degrees,
I. 45 " " ")only one observation (L) having been made
J. 45 " " ")at this temperature and none having been
K. 42 " " ")made below it. Between 45 degrees and 47 degrees three observations were made.



Here are shown the formula lines for the individual years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. Note how little they vary.

CRICKET CHIRPINGS AND TEMPERATURE CHANGES

"Here is a wonderfully interesting phenomenon! These little creatures, the crickets, are with us for nearly two months during the late summer and early fall of each year; meanwhile chirping practically every evening, in places innumerable. And the frequency with which all of the resulting chirps are made is controlled by something outside of the crickets themselves! 'Why?' one asks. But the answer to this question, like the answers to the other interesting questions regarding the subject which crowd into the mind, must await the result of further investigation and study."

FACTS ABOUT FASTING

THAT FASTS OF CONSIDERABLE LENGTH may be undergone without injury, and even with benefit, is shown by the results of recent experiments with fasting steers, which Dr. F. G. Benedict, director of the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Prof. E. G. Ritzman, of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, have been conducting. In papers prepared for the National Academy of Sciences, these investigators describe their researches and conclusions, which are also given more fully in a book just published by the Carnegie Institution. Our quotations are from a press bulletin issued by the latter body. We read:

"By means of an ingenious and elaborate apparatus, developed to measure the physiological processes of the body, the investigators were able to make studies of the heat or energy transformations which took place. Not only were they able to follow, day by day, changes in weight and general condition but they were also able to measure loss of weight through lungs and skin because of insensible perspiration; to determine physical and chemical changes in excreta; to observe and record the effect upon heart-rate, respiration-rate, and internal, and external temperature; to compute the total heat produced by the animals during twenty-four-hour periods; and to ascertain what energy-yielding material was being burned by the animals to supply this heat. Daily records were obtained on all these points when modified by changes in quantity and kind of food, and by the position of the animals as when standing or lying down.

"Particular attention was given to the energy transformation (heat production) and its relationship to the general physiological activities of the animal organism while fasting and while on different levels of subsistence ranging from undernutrition to heavy productive feeding. The relative influence of another significant factor, the variability in fill contained in the digestive tract, which has heretofore been a constant cause of uncertainty in determining changes in body tissue because it disguises the true body weight, was also satisfactorily appraised.

"'The complete withdrawal of food from the living organism,' say the authors, 'throws the demand for energy to maintain life upon the organism itself, and profound changes may be expected in the adaptation of vital activities to this new situation. Life itself now becomes part of a defensive scheme. Readjustments are made to secure a minimum demand upon existing stores of energy.

"'With cold-blooded animals fasting is a regular occurrence in the life cycle. The demand for energy is low, the reserves are usually well filled, hence renewal of the store is necessary only at long intervals. Warm-blooded animals, whose reserves are frequently lower and whose energy needs are greater, withstand fasting much less readily, for not only may their reserves be quickly depleted, but the organized tissues may well be attacked.

"'Omnivorous or carnivorous animals during normal feeding have, as a rule, deposits of body fat, but because of the rapidity with which digestion and absorption take place, their reserves are quickly exhausted when food is withheld.

"'With ruminants the food residues in the intestinal tract are very large, amounting at times, in the case of the steer, to one-fifth of the entire body weight. The possibility of these residues serving as a source of energy for a considerable period has long been assumed.

"'Numerous fasting experiments of long duration (with men lasting over thirty days and with dogs over twice this time) have shown that the contents of the alimentary tract of man and of the dog are almost immediately exhausted. Consequently the whole expense of their life processes falls upon deposits in their body tissues.'

"The following observations are of special significance to persons who are trying to reduce their weight:

"'The general behavior of fasting steers leads to the general deduction that the so-called "hunger feeling" is merely the temporary sensation caused by physical contraction of the alimentary tract to meet requirements of a diminished bulk. In no sense does it represent distress due to lack of nourishment of tissues. After the second day no particular irritation or craving for food was manifested.

"'It is definitely shown that live weight losses are no indication of real tissue changes, nitrogen losses indicate drafts upon body protein, but for sustaining the life processes during fasting, by far the largest draft upon the body stores is made upon fat. With steers the experiments showed a distinct tendency for the fat to fall off rather rapidly during the first one or two days of fasting. As fasting continues, however, the heat or energy production continually and regularly declines.'

"One of the principal objects of the experiments was the determination of the feeding level needed to hold the animals at mere maintenance—a condition in which there is neither gain nor loss in body tissue. This may be called the organism's 'overhead cost' of living, the minimum below which it is not possible to go. This is the only logical basis for comparison of the relative heat or energy production among different individuals and among different species.

"The writers point out that in a study of men and women the average basal heat production every twenty-four hours was 925 calories per square meter of body surface for the men and 850 calories for the women.

"Under as nearly comparable conditions as it was possible to obtain, the basal heat production of steers was found to be 1,300 calories every twenty-four hours per square meter of body-surface, and of the white rat about 600 calories. The authors add:

"'In this relatively small group of warm-blooded animals, therefore—the man, the steer, and the rat—there is a variability ranging from 600 to 1,300 calories per twenty-four hours. The heat-production of the steer under conditions comparable with man is fully 40 per cent. greater. Thus the laws governing heat production and heat loss may be very different with different types of animals. Indeed it is possible that the two processes are to a considerable extent independent of each other.'

"These studies, it is interesting to note, demonstrate that steers can be carried through a period of several months on extraordinarily low rations without affecting their general health or lessening their power to regain a suitable market condition with subsequent liberal feeding—a conclusion of practical value to the stockman.

"Other studies carried on by Dr. Benedict and his colleagues of the Nutrition Laboratory show also that even with man, of all animals perhaps the most sensitive to nutrition conditions, a considerable decrease in food may obtain for prolonged periods without harm. Indeed, fasts of long duration, conducted under laboratory conditions, demonstrate that even complete abstention from food for a week or longer is not especially distressing, nor does it have injurious effects which can be detected; while a reduction of 10 per cent. in weight can easily be brought about in a few weeks with no bad effects by merely reducing the total caloric intake."

HOW DEEP WHALES DIVE—When a whale is attacked, writes R. W. Gray to *Nature* (London), it usually attempts to escape by 'sounding' or going vertically down; the rope it takes out on these occasions is a good measure of the depth it descends to, and the attacking boat, owing to the strain on the line, an indicator of its position under water. He goes on:

"The right whales appear to descend to greater depths than the fin-whales, and on this account to be more easily captured. When the Greenland whale is attacked, it usually leaves the surface and descends immediately; it takes out rope very quickly and soon reaches a great depth. After a time it reappears near where it went down in an exhausted condition, and is easily captured. Large ones appear to descend to a depth of 700-800 fathoms, and remain under water nearly an hour. Sometimes the Greenland whale dies at a depth of 800 fathoms, and sometimes, as related by Scoresby, if the depth of the water is not sufficiently great, it strikes the bottom while descending and kills itself in this way; in both cases it has to be hauled up dead. It is only when it is attacked in very deep water with the hand or simple gun harpoon, as in former days, that the Greenland whale descends to a great depth and that the boats engaging in its capture require to carry a very long line; in water of moderate depth, a much shorter one suffices. This fact is surely in itself a sufficient answer to those who, on purely theoretical grounds, deny that whales can descend to great depths. The blubber of whales appears to be related in some way to the depths to which they descend. In the Greenland whale, for example, it is very much thicker than in its congener the narwhal; perhaps its great thickness enables it to withstand the pressure at great depths."

The Chamber of Commerce of Demopolis, Alabama, request us to state that the cement for the new bridge across Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, comes from Demopolis and not from Birmingham, as erroneously stated in a quotation from a Baltimore periodical in our pages some weeks ago.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
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A QUEER NEW KIND OF COPPER

QUEER BECAUSE ELECTRICITY WILL FLOW through it in only one direction; in other words, its resistance has "polarity." This makes it useful in many ways, so much so that a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago) believes that it may revolutionize the construction of radio battery-chargers and eliminators. Says this magazine:

"A little piece of copper, slightly more than an inch square and so thin that it would take sixty-five of them to make a pile an inch high, has won a place in the electrical hall of fame by defying all the accepted laws of electricity. For, while copper is the best of all the cheap and available electrical conductors, this particular piece has the unique property of carrying a current in one direction only—from its face toward its center.

"Because of that property it can be used to turn alternating current into direct current, opening a field of vast possibilities, since copper is cheap and 'kuprox,' as the material is known, is easy to make, after you know how. It is already on the market in the form of units to replace the electrolytic jars in radio-battery chargers or the rectifying tubes in vacuum-tube chargers, and as rectifiers in several pieces of X-Ray and medical apparatus.

"Battery eliminators, using the unit and replacing both A and B radio batteries, are working in the laboratory and soon will be in production, and, wherever alternating current must be changed into direct, engineers are interested in the possibilities of the new material. Alternating current is far more economical and practical to generate, but direct current is best in some fields, particularly for elevator motors and similar machines where a high-starting torque is required.

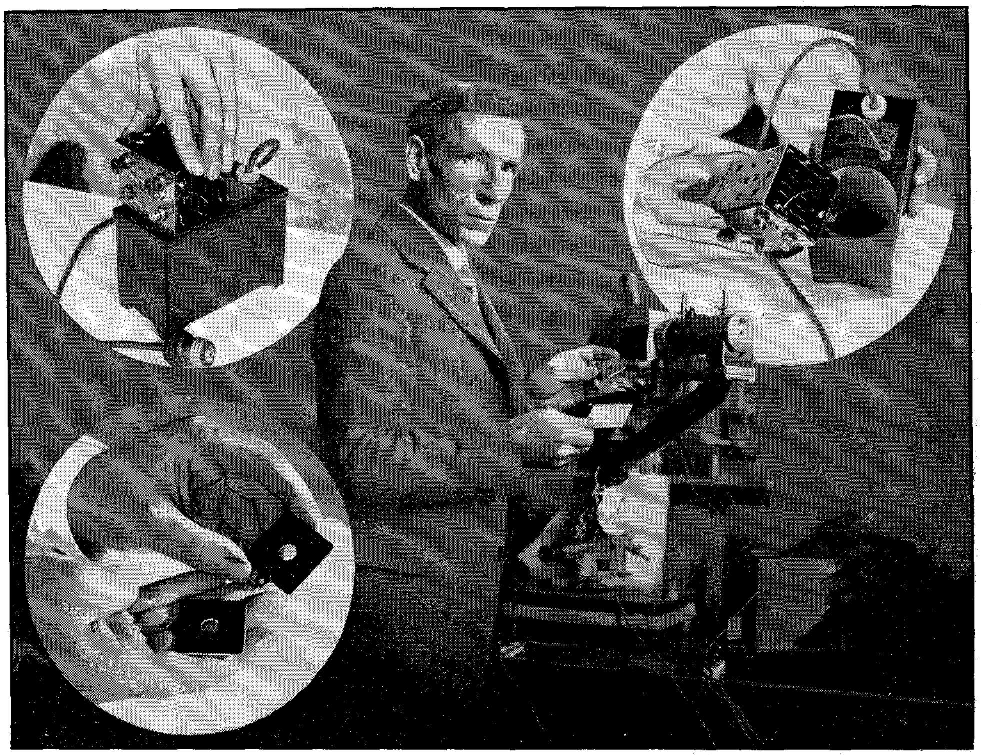
"With the new copper rectifiers, the power company could deliver alternating current to the consumer, using a small rectifier on the premises to convert it into direct. A pile of copper plates, three inches square and less than five inches high, would be sufficient to rectify 100 amperes at 200 volts.

"The invention of kuprox is one of the romances of modern research. Scientists years ago discovered that copper, when coated with one of its oxides, became a one-way conductor of electricity, but, because of the high resistance of the black oxid which forms over the surface of copper when oxidized, the discovery had no practical use. When the coating of black oxid was removed, the inability to get a good electrical contact interfered with its application to practical work.

"It remained for a Cincinnati man to invent a method of replacing the black oxid coating with a layer of pure copper, which not only eliminated the high resistance and provided a good contact, but likewise offered a surface to which connections could be directly soldered. The first discovery, years ago, was just an existing fact, but the perfection of kuprox is a true invention of something that never existed before, a method of getting a coating of virgin copper over oxid, so that in the final product the oxid rests between sheets of pure metal.

"John G. H. Liebel is responsible for the invention, as a result of his curiosity as to why the metal and oxid would only conduct electricity from the oxid into the copper, and not in the reverse direction. He surmised that the reason lay in some change in the atomic structure which took place while the oxid was being formed. So he enlisted the aid of S. J. M. Allen, of the university of Cincinnati. Professor Allen discovered that, if made in a somewhat different manner, the resistance of the plates of kuprox varied according to the pressure applied to them. He immediately visioned a new and extremely delicate electrical balance for weighing minute amounts of matter in his laboratory. Being the son of a sea captain, a Nova Scotian by birth, and an ex-commodore of the Royal Halifax yacht club, he saw also another field, in which a small tube, let into the bow of a boat below the water-line, would have at its rear end a diaphragm against which the sea-water would press when the boat was moving, the pressure varying according to the boat's speed. A stylus projecting from the diaphragm would press against a pair of kuprox disks and transmit a varying amount of current to an ammeter, calibrated in knots, on the bridge, a ship's speedometer, in other words.

"A friend of the two, Clarence Ogden, saw another field and immediately obtained a patent license covering radio battery eliminators and battery chargers. For battery charging a dozen of the little inch-and-a-half-square plates are connected so that when the alternating current flows one way it passes through half of them, and when it flows the other it passes through the other half, but both sets of six plates are so arranged that the output is delivered to the battery in one direction. The result is a trickle charger that charges at twice the rate of the ordinary type, for it is a full instead of a half-wave type."



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

A NEW KIND OF COPPER, ITS PERFECTER, AND ONE OF ITS USES

In the center is Professor S. J. M. Allen, who made the final discoveries resulting in the perfection of kuprox. In the lower left-hand corner are shown some of the individual kuprox plates, and at the top, left and right, sets of the plates as used for rectifying equipment for battery charges. The new copper will have many uses, because of its property of conducting electricity in one direction only.

THE VANQUISHED HOOKWORM—Hookworm disease has almost disappeared, according to the annual report of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, says the Board, as quoted in the New York *Times:*

"The diseases that the Board has chosen for special attention have been world-wide in their distribution, and of great economic importance. Field research in the epidemiology of hookworm disease has advanced knowledge concerning the life history of the hookworm, both in its free-living larval form and in its adult relationship to the host. At the present time it is fair to say that hookworm disease has almost disappeared from the United States, and is rapidly coming under control in many parts of the world. But the great achievement is not the social and economic rehabilitation of the more than 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 people who have been treated for the disease during the past ten or fifteen years; it is the development of administrative measures that will prevent millions yet unborn from ever suffering its ravages."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

ISADORA DUNCAN'S ARTISTIC CREDO

ISADORA DUNCAN CREATED A LEGEND that will, perhaps, give her a permanent place in the history of the arts. Nothing, they say, is so evanescent as the art of acting: who really knows what the art of Siddons, Kean, Talma really was? How much more fleeting is the memory of dancing! But Isadora Duncan created a life as well as an art, and both were provocative enough to enlist ardent supporters both on the side of adoration and of disapproval. Her tragic death in Nice was all in the picture. Irony could play no more startling rôle. Elsewhere in this number some of the colorful facts of her life are presented; here we are concerned with her as an artist. It is reported that at the time of her death she was engaged in writing her memoirs. As a writer she has not figured, perhaps, before the past midsummer, when an article from her pen appeared in *The Theatre Arts Monthly*, that gives us the theory upon which her art was based. She wrote:

REFORMER OF THE DANCE

Isadora Duncan, who turned to the study of nature, and remolded the dance of two continents.

"When I was fifteen years old and I realized that there was no teacher in the world who could give me any help in my desire to be a dancer, because at that time the only school that existed was the ballet, I turned, as I had noticed all other artists except dancers do, to the study of nature. Is anything more marvelous or beautiful in nature than the study of the delicate love movements of plants? My imagination was first captured by Shelley's wonderful poem 'The Sensitive Plant,' and for my dances I studied the movements of the opening of flowers and the flight of bees and the charming graces of pigeons and other birds. All of these seemed to be expressions of nature and of the love dance that runs through all life. I had read of the dance of the elephants in the moonlight and the dinosauric lifting of their trunks. The sudden reversal of the heads of the lions and tigers came to be associated in my mind with the tossing of the heads of the Bacchante. These are the noblest love motions in nature, just as the wriggling from the waist downward of such dancing as the Charleston is the most ignoble. In the practising of the dance in its relation to love, we should practise those movements which are ennobling rather than those which defile the divine image of the naked human being. Often when people have questioned my morals, I have answered that I consider myself extremely moral because in all my relations I have only made movements which seem beautiful to me.

"A woman once asked me why I dance with bare feet, and I replied, 'Madam, I believe in the religion of the beauty of the human foot.' And the lady replied, 'But I do not.' 'Yet you must, Madam, for the expression and intelligence of the human foot is one of the greatest triumphs of the evolution of man.' 'But,' said the lady, 'I do not believe in the evolution of man.' At this I said, 'My task is at an end. I refer you to my most revered teachers, Mr. Charles Darwin and Mr. Ernest Haeckel.'

"The Greeks in all their painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, dance and tragedy evolved their movements from the movement of nature, as we plainly see exprest in all representations of the Greek gods, who, being no other than the representatives of natural forces, are always designed in a pose expressing the concentration and evolution of these forces. The movement of waves, of winds, of the earth is ever in the same lasting harmony. This is why the art of the Greeks is not a national or characteristic art, but has been and will be the art of all humanity for all time. Therefore I naturally fall into Greek positions, for Greek positions are only earth positions. Man's first conception of beauty is gained from the form and symmetry of the human body. The new school of the dance should be that movement which is in harmony with and will develop the highest form of the human body."

Miss Duncan's article dealt with dancing in relation to religion and love. "In childhood," she writes, "we feel the religious sense of movement poignantly, for the mind is not clouded with dogmas or creeds." Further:

"Children give themselves up entirely to the celebration and worship of the unknown God, 'Whatever gods may be.' In fact, a child can understand many things through the movement of its body which would be impossible for it to comprehend by the medium of the written or spoken word. Many profound secrets of the outer and inner meanings of nature and natural forces can be given to the child through the dance. One of the first to understand this was Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who in his book 'Emile, or the Education of the Child,' even went so far as to say that a child should not be taught to read or write until its twelfth year. Up to that time all of its knowledge should be gained through music and dancing. It is curious that altho this, one of the greatest discourses upon the education of the child, was written over a hundred years ago, the most modern schools have not awakened to it yet and still torment the bodies of children, vainly striving to appeal to their immature intelligence through the medium of words.

"I have often had an example of this in teaching a child the meaning of a poem. A simple poem which I thought any child would understand, the child would learn by heart, but when I would question it on the meanings of the different verses, the response would be a jumble of words of which it was incapable of comprehending the real significance. Then I would take the same poem and teach the child to dance it in gesture and emotional translation of movement, and I would have the pleasure of seeing the face of the child light up with understanding, and would know that he had actually learned through the movement of this poem what he was quite incapable of understanding from the words.

"People have an entirely false conception of the importance of words in comparison with other modes of expression, just as potent as words. An entire audience of so-called respectable people, who would leave the theater if any one appeared to blaspheme or to use indecent words, will sit through a performance in which some one makes indecent movements which, if translated into words, would make the audience rush from the theater. A seemingly modest young girl would not think of addressing a young man in lines or spoken phrases which were indecent, and yet the same girl will arise and dance these phrases with him in such dances as the Charleston and Black Bottom.

"There are three kinds of dancers: first, those who consider dancing as a sort of gymnastic drill, made up of impersonal and graceful arabesques; second, those who, by concentrating their minds, lead the body into the rhythm of a desired motion, expressing a remembered feeling or experience. And, finally, there are those who convert the body into a luminous fluidity, surrendering it to the inspiration of the soul. This third sort of dancer understands that the body, by force of the soul, can in fact be transformed into living expressiveness. The flesh becomes light and buoyant, almost as seen by the X-ray—but always the human soul is more powerful than anything we can see or any ray we know. When the soul completely possesses the body, it converts it into a luminous moving cloud through which divinity itself can be revealed."

Newspapers in all parts of the country sum up her career in terms that indicate what were their reactions to the part she played in public life while she lived. To some she was a great artist; to others she was little short of a mountebank. New York always accorded her a welcome, and in the editorials that follow her death we find her genius exalted and her eccentricities forgotten. "Not many modern women have claimed as much of our affection as she has," says the New York *World*, going on:

"The truth is that she was not a modern woman at all; she was rather a creature out of Balzac, a reminder of the time when women had no concern but to be lovely, when they could do as they pleased so long as they did it elegantly, when they often achieved their destiny so well that empires were rocked by their charm. Thus she seemed absurdly out of place in our modern world.

"Our world has almost forgotten that such a thing as the grand manner ever existed; its women occupy offices rather than salons; it has adopted fixt conventions rather than take the time for the subtleties that appraise every act in terms of the time, the place and the tune the orchestra is playing.

"But if she seemed out of place in our world, she won more respect from it, perhaps, than she would have won from any other. For she had one thing that it esteems above everything else, and that was genius. In our bustle to get things done we may have grown callous to nice distinctions of conduct; but we have grown correspondingly sensitive to nice distinctions of accomplishment. And when it came to that, we knew that this woman was one in a million. She was one of the greatest dancers we have ever seen or were likely to see. For that, we were willing to humor her whims, to smile at them, even, and to honor her."

The method of dancing which she exemplified was artistic in every detail, and a genuine effort to meet the highest ideals, says the New York *Sun:*

"Poses adapted from antique statues, groups fashioned after the figures in friezes and old temple models from which she selected a succession of groups, taken together formed the classic dance for which her name stands.

"She fought for the freedom and grace of movement and the dignity of pose that the flowing garments of the ancients allowed. It was only by fine music that these ideals could be realized. Beethoven, Schumann, and Brahms were some of the greatest from whom she sought the melody that set her dreams into appropriate motion. Ballet skirts and silken tights might move gracefully to the music of Lully or Gluck, Delibes or Strauss, but the nobler inventions of Miss Duncan's dancing needed the music of the masters.

"The sparse draperies she wore found many imitators, but the classical purity of the Duncan steps and gestures was never revealed by other than their creator. The rest was obvious imitation. Even to those who did not accept every development of the antique dance as she discovered it, Miss Duncan's steps brought elasticity and freedom of movement. The style and discovery were her own."

FRENCH WORDS IN ENGLISH

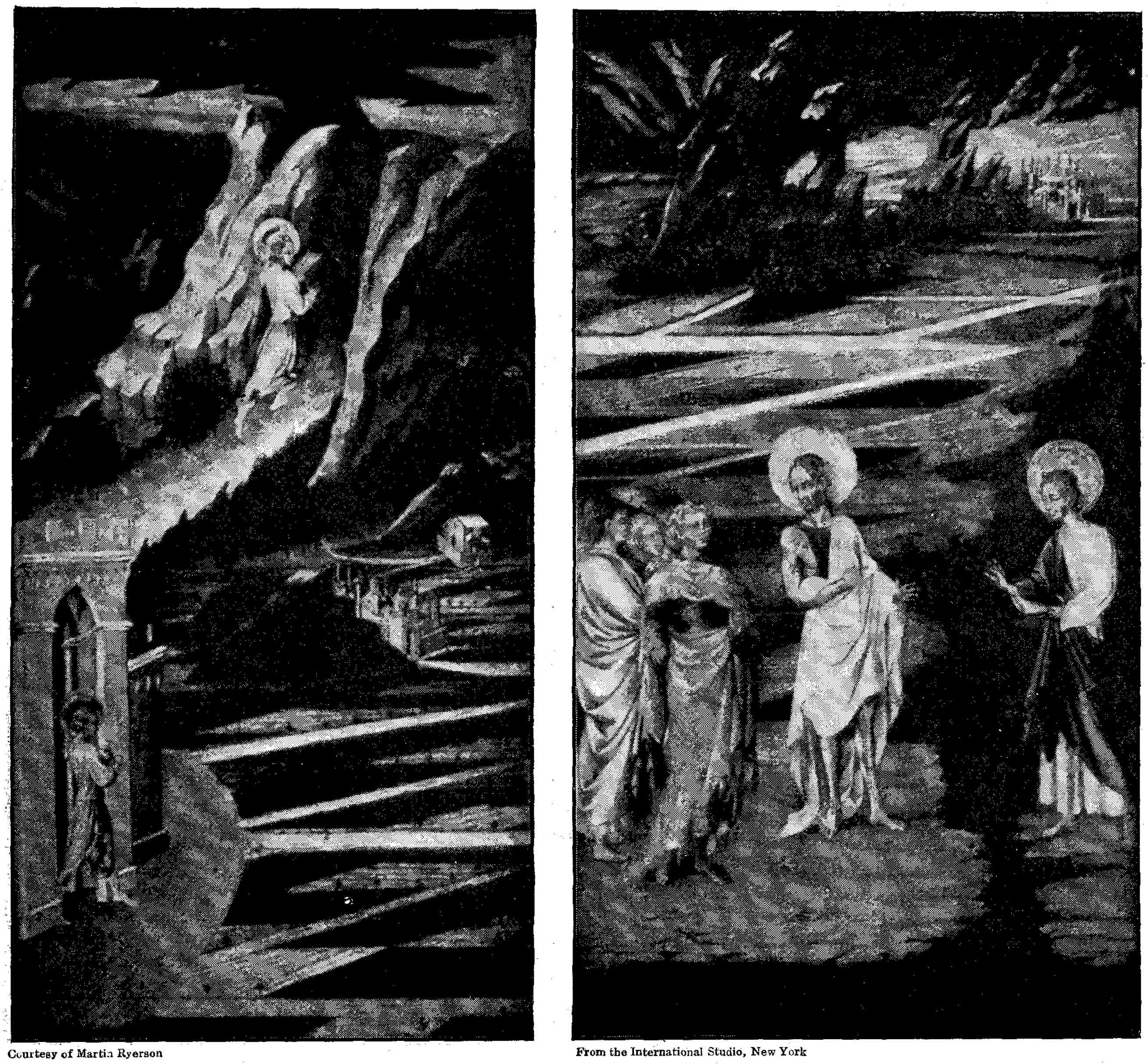
DECORATING ONE'S STYLE with French words has become so common a custom with both branches of the English-speaking family that a protest is raised by George Moore, the Irish novelist, who, as a purist, probably ranks as high as any writer now using the mother tongue. Writing to the London *Times* he puts under the ban some words that one has to think twice before realizing that they are not Simon-pure English, so common has their usage become. Moore can not be accused of Francophobia, for he writes the Gallic tongue as easily as his own; and when he favors in their place some of the repudiated "Americanisms" as "preferable," he shows, perhaps, one of his mischievous traits of baiting the English. He begins by attacking Havelock Ellis for saying that Shenstone was "a *pensée* writer," and declares that "to express my astonishment in language that would appeal to Mr. Ellis, I was much 'intrigued.'" The use here of the last word is a humorous skit on the common misuse of the French term. Going on:

"At first it seemed to me that his meaning must be that Shenstone was a thoughtful writer, but after turning the matter over in my mind several times I came to the conclusion that what Mr. Ellis meant to say was that Shenstone was an epigrammatic writer.

"But the meaning of the sentence does not concern me as much as the word that is used; for from the number of French words that are thrown into English higgledy-piggledy it seems to me that the time is not very far distant when a language will be evolved written in French words without the aid of a French grammar. Language is to the writer what marble is to the sculptor; and we should preserve our language from adulteration and continue to check the word 'résumé' when it comes to the end of the pen and write 'summary' instead, 'inclination' instead of 'penchant,' 'instinct' or 'intuition' instead of 'flair,' 'taking steps' instead of 'démarche.' But of late years any French word, however feeble and ridiculous, supplants the English equivalent; 'menu,' a word without design or sonority, is used instead of the pretty English phrase 'bill of fare,' and no man or woman speaks or writes of a 'bodice,' but of a 'corsage.' And while defacing the English language with French words, journalists complain of Americanisms, but Americanisms are preferable, surely, to French words, and of all, French words used with very little knowledge of the French language.

"The word 'intrigue' used as a verb has come into fashion within the last ten years, and nobody can resist the charm of this French construction; it has become a sort of fetish, a sacred ape, worshiped for itself alone. 'Puzzled' or 'inveigled' would supply the same meaning; but an interviewer coming to inquire from a writer what new book he is about to give to the public begins, 'Your writings, sir, have always intrigued me,' and the conversation does not last three minutes before he again comes out with the accurst verb. In fact, everybody who can write at all seems to flourish 'intrigue' as if it were a flag. I find it even in your leading article; and as *The Literary Supplement* is an English newspaper, I think it behooves you to follow the example of Mussolini, who in his interest for the preservation of the Italian language has imposed a tax on all foreign words. Why not take the hint, and when you send out checks to contributors deduct half a crown for every French word, and not less than ten shillings for 'intrigue' used as a verb? By doing this you would do more to preserve our language than Eton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge, have ever done—I will go farther than the schools: you will raise yourself to the level of the peasant, who still continues to speak good English."

THE COVER—The artist of the cover bears the same name as that of several important Dutch and Flemish painters of the seventeenth century, with the difference that their name began with a "K" instead of a "C." Whether a relationship exists is not altogether clear, for the present Pierre Louis Joseph Coninck was French, born at Meteren, in 1828, and died there in 1910. He was a pupil of Cogniet at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. His canvas hangs in the Metropolitan Museum as a part of the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe collection bequeathed to the Museum in 1887, which at that time formed one of the principal attractions of that then young institution.



Courtesy of Martin Ryerson

ENTRY OF ST. JOHN INTO THE DESERT

From the International Studio, New York

ST. JOHN'S TESTIMONY TO CHRIST

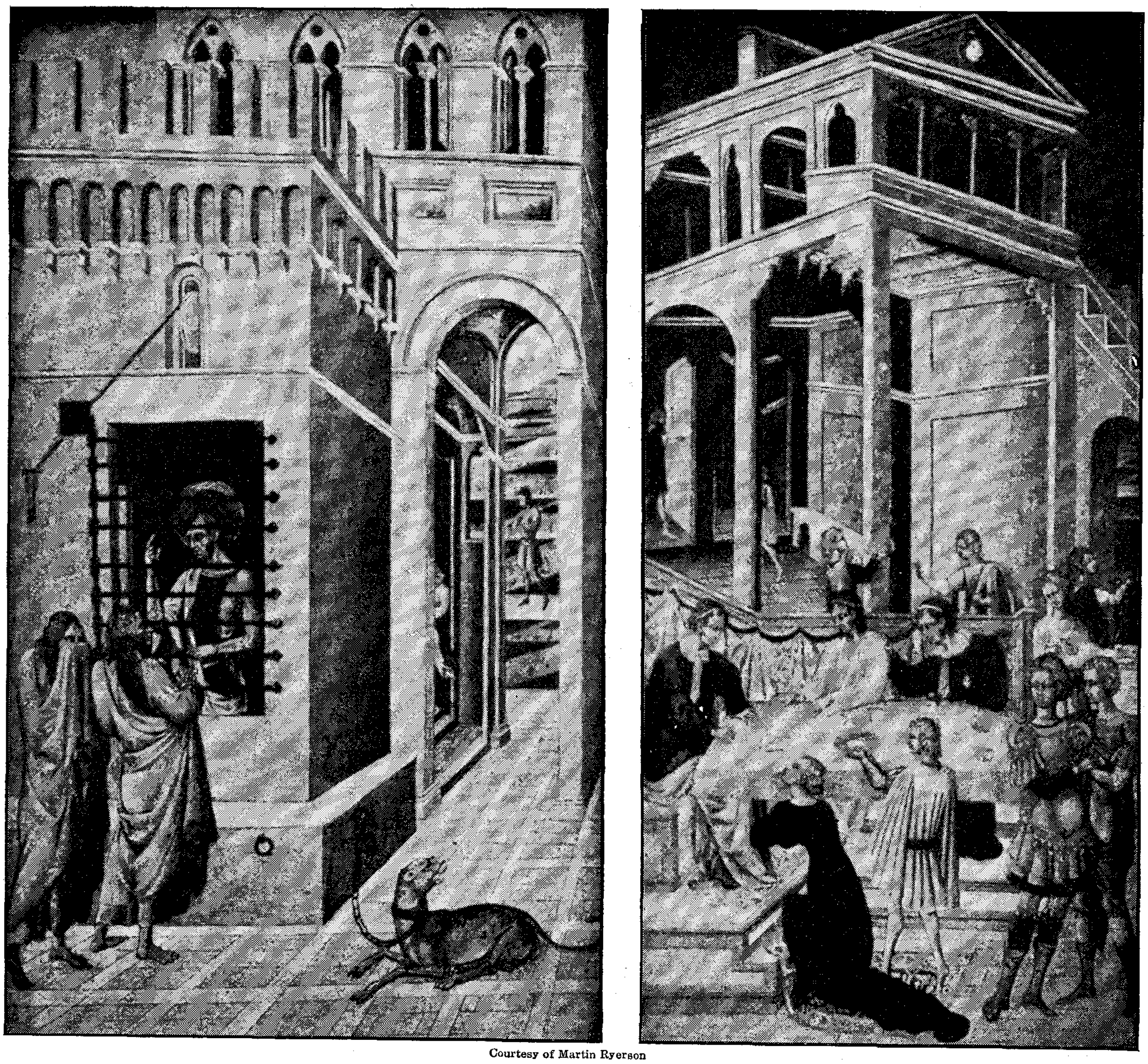
THE DRAMATIC LIFE OF ST. JOHN DEPICTED IN PAINTINGS BY GIOVANNI DI PAOLO, A SIENESE

AN OLD ITALIAN MASTER DOMICILED HERE

THAT PRIVATE AMERICAN ART collections should contain as many examples of the work of a Sienese painter of the fifteenth century as his native Sienna possesses points to an interesting phase of art collecting. If the name represented were a Botticelli, or a Raphael—painters whose rarity outside the great museums render them inaccessible—one might understand the allure of great names. But Giovanni di Paolo is a name not frequently heard on the lip. Over forty of his canvases are to be found in this country, says Helen Comstock in *The International Studio*, and most of these are recent accessions, for Mr. Berenson listed only six in his "Central Italian Painters," published in 1909. What marks this painter is his interest in landscape and particularly in his experiments in perspective. Perhaps he was the source of some of the inspiration of the Viennese painter, Franz Sedlacek, noticed in our issue for September 24, and a comparison of the four "St. John" pictures, herewith, with Sedlacek's two landscapes, illustrates what we mean. Miss Comstock sets the date of the birth of Giovanni di Paolo as 1403 and his death in 1482. "He was attracted by Florentine as well as Umbrian painting, and the degree to which he strove for realism, as shown in some of his amazing experiments in perspective, proves his sympathy with the aims of such a painter as Paolo Uccello." One of the most interesting series painted by Giovanni is to be found in Mr. Martin Ryerson's six panels illustrating the story of St. John the Baptist. Miss Comstock writes:

> "While the spirit in which St. John sets forth is that of a youth on a holiday, the story as it progresses gathers considerable dramatic force. St. John comforting his weeping disciples is a figure of manifest power, a strong nature unwavering in adversity. The compositions of this series are taken from the bas-reliefs of the baptismal font in the baptistery at Sienna to which Jacopo della Quercia, Ghiberti, and Donatello among others contributed. This font was completed about 1430. The second of Mr. Ryerson's pictures, showing the Baptist's testimony to Christ, is taken from Giovanni Turini's bas-relief of that subject, and Donatello's 'Presentation of the Head of John the Baptist' has influenced him in the arrangement of the figures, including that of Salome, in the painting of Mr. Ryerson's series."

Sienese painting by 1450 was a Gothic flower left blooming in Renaissance soil where it naturally could not long sustain itself, says the writer. "Sienese art would never stand with Florence and Venice in the splendid culmination of Italian painting, but while she remained true to her own instinct her art has something



Courtesy of Martin Ryerson

ST. JOHN IN PRISON

SALOME DEMANDING ST. JOHN'S HEAD

PAINTER OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF WHOSE WORKS ARE IN AMERICA

of the same spiritual grace with which the Virgin is glorified in the Cathedral of Chartres." Reading further:

"Giovanni di Paolo . . . may have considered himself in the forefront of progress because he allowed himself to be influenced by the latest paintings of the time. He did not realize that he was not unfolding into the new ideas, but that he was simply reaching out from his Gothic enclosure and drawing in what his curiosity rather than understanding prompted him to select. When he attempted to show distance in a landscape by means of his checker-board fields, his pattern becomes almost abstract, and he evidently does not see his error in some of his elaborate architectural settings when he paints both the top and under side of a roof. Never, however, did a painter make mistakes so esthetically; he fails in his particular purpose, to be scientifically accurate, but achieves something rarer, the creation of a poetic imagery. When in his later and larger paintings he gave up the sweetly placid types of his earlier figures and endeavored to show more of the emotion of the moment in their features, he is never farther from the realism which he no doubt intended. He has withdrawn more than ever into the Sienese ideal of revealing only the spirit. Altho dramatic narrative is quite beyond him, he sometimes rises to heights of dramatic dignity, as in the figure of the undaunted St. John in prison in Mr. Ryerson's group which is reproduced here, and in the 'Raising of Lazarus,' belonging to Mr. Henry G. Walters of Baltimore, where the mystery of the event communicates itself to a rare degree.

"One of the paintings of Giovanni's early period in America is the 'Expulsion from the Garden,' in the Lehman collection in New York, formerly belonging to Camille Benoit of Paris. It has the brilliant color, the miniature-like perfection, the rhythmic line, particularly in the figures of Adam and Eve and the Angel, which are distinctive of the period in which he was most influenced by Sassetta. The group at the right, however, with its lively grace, is not derived from Sassetta, but is quite peculiar to Giovanni himself. This same group appears in a painting from the Robert Benson collection in London, the Expulsion being shown at the left and the Annunciation at the right. The coloring is dominated by blue, which is the color in which the cherubim, accompanying the figure of God the Father, are necessarily painted. The design of the composition is taken from the Campo Santo at Pisa, where God is pointing to the world surrounded by spheres, as here, as man's future home. The picture is beautifully executed and is especially representative of that animation which Giovanni was so often successful in imparting to his works.

"The Cathedral of St. John the Divine has an interesting polyptych by Giovanni di Paolo which was acquired by the bequest of the late Dr. Nevin in 1906 under an attribution to Orcagna. While this polyptych is badly damaged the painting seems not to have been touched by a restorer. The types of the saints who here accompany the Virgin and Child are found in the big polyptych in the Church of San Andrea in Sienna, which Giovanni di Paolo painted in 1445."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ABJURING THE SAWDUST TRAIL

PROFESSIONAL EVANGELISM, with its highly paid stars, expensive retinues, whirlwind campaigns and "mass" appeal, is fighting for survival, with some of the leaders of Protestant evangelical churches included in the Federal Council of Churches arrayed against it. "Visitation-evangelism," whose appeal is entirely to the individual, is to be used as the substitute for the older practise which has among its present-day leaders Billy Sunday, G. Campbell Morgan, "Gypsy" Pat Smith, Aimee Semple McPherson, and some 500 others, less widely known. "Visitation-evangelism" campaigns are to be conducted this fall and spring in New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, San Francisco, Albany, Harrisburg; Portland, Oregon, and a score of other cities. It has found approval, its leading exponent, the Rev. A. Earl Kernahan, is quoted in the New York *World* as saying, because of its "sanity, thoroughness and the permanency of its results." According to the writer in *The World*, which has a series of articles on the subject, church leaders assert that the professional evangelist, no matter how bizarre his work or flattering the number of his "trail-hitters," is a failure when permanent benefits to the Church are weighed. The expenditure of millions required for great campaigns is not justified morally or economically, we are told. An outstanding illustration of this statement given us is the Billy Sunday campaign of 1917 in New York:

> "This campaign cost something more than $350,000 altogether, raised by $120,000 in free-will offerings and by the contributions of wealthy underwriters. The number of trail-hitters was set at slightly more than 65,000. The Rev. Charles L. Goodell, head of the Federal Council's Commission on Evangelism and Life Service, found that only 200 church members could be traced to the Sunday meetings."

International Newsreel photograph

AN OLD-TIME EVANGELIST

Billy Sunday, who replies to criticism of his method of mass appeal as being expensive and without permanent results by asking: "What are the preachers doing to hold the convert after the evangelist leaves?"

"Visitation-evangelism," we are told, means personal appeal based upon a survey of the Protestant families of the community by selected committees working under the direction and supervision of men and women who are devoting their lives to the work. It is entirely non-sectarian and does not seek to make proselytes. The total cost is said to be but a fraction of that of a "big meeting," and its percentage of returns, easily calculable, is vastly greater. Such a campaign on Staten Island, conducted last spring by the Greater New York Federation of Churches and directed by Dr. Kernahan, is an instance. In its report, we read, the Federation declares that during the fifty days of the campaign's duration every doorbell of the island was rung once by some one of a corps of sixteen paid visitors and fifty volunteers working in pairs with more than 350 laymen and laywomen from the churches. Statistics were obtained of 9,191 families. In addition, cards were left with 1,000 families. From these cards, however, only fifty responses were obtained. But from the families visited 868 "decision" cards were obtained, and of that number 540 immediately joined some church. Nearly 100 more pledged themselves to join this fall. The total cost of the campaign was $2,394.75. In summing up the campaign, the Greater New York Federation of Churches is quoted as saying: "The accessions to the churches were greater and more satisfactory than in many former evangelistic efforts."

The present situation does not mean, however, we read, that the churches are looking with disfavor on the work of the Salvation Army, the Bowery Mission or other organizations of that kind. According to Graham Patterson, publisher of *The Christian Herald* and President of the Evangelistic Committee of New York, Inc., who is quoted in *The World*, these organizations must continue, "for they reach an element of the population the churches do not." On the other hand, says Mr. Patterson, there are many people who can not be reached by evangelistic appeal. "There are families, a great number of them, in the city and suburbs whose heads have had the background of early Christian training. They were brought up in religious homes, yet here they have wandered gradually away, perhaps through neglect of the churches, through indifference, or because of the lure of what they consider more pleasurable affairs. If the churches are to progress they must win back these families, and this is the great problem now confronting us." With this idea in mind, the Northfield Conference in June proposed an interdenominational program of evangelism to be conducted this fall and part of next summer, and issued a statement commending to pastors "the growing custom in many churches of enlisting and training groups of consecrated laymen and laywomen as witnesses for Christ," and urging "that those who enlist for this high service be given most careful preparation and guidance that their work may be truly fruitful to themselves and to the cause of Christ." The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Men's Church League, and like organizations are asked to help in the work.

But the Interdenominational Evangelical Association, comprising, it is said, the star professional evangelists of the country, has, on the other hand, prepared plans for elaborate campaigns in the South, Southwest, West, Middle West, and Northwest during the 1927-1928 season, but not one important meeting in the East. Asked by a staff correspondent of *The World* present at the Winona Lake Conference why the East was not included in the itinerary, both President Charles Reign Scoville and Charles Stewart, Secretary, replied frankly, we read, that it is becoming increasingly difficult to reach the people of the East and the larger cities generally. Prest as to the cause, they ascribed the situation, writes the correspondent, to the increasing "Godlessness" of congested centers of the population, to "the jazz age," cabarets, night life, and general moral letdown. Meanwhile the Men's Church League, an interdenominational organization of ministers and laymen, is undertaking to bring 1,000,000 persons into Protestant churches throughout the country by personal evangelism. Frank H. Robson, Vice-president of the Adsealt Corporation, a New York advertising concern, and prominent churchman of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has accepted the presidency of the league, and Dr. J. Campbell White, Vice-president of the Biblical Seminary, New York, and for some time General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the United States and Canada, is General Secretary. The plan of the League, we read in *The World,* is to seek one million personal workers among church members, each of whom is to undertake to win one convert in a year and also to enlist at least one personal worker each year. Established agencies of the churches will be used in forming this huge organization.

A MODERN EVANGELIST

Frank H. Robson, president of the Men's Church League, which is seeking one million members by the "visitation-evangelism" method.

To those who look upon spiritual things, religious life, and teachings with grave reverence and sensitiveness, comments the Cincinnati *Enquirer,* which reflects a somewhat common view, "it long has been a matter for wonder why clerical countenance or public respect could be given to the cheap, tawdry, clownish, spectacular, and frankly mercenary activities of men and women claiming to be doctors of souls and proclaimers of a faith unstained by any taint of worldliness and selfish interest." For, we are told, "the chief stock in trade of most of these apostles of professional evangelism has been a neurotic emotionalism, usually coupled with bizarre contrasts of action and expression, with assumptions of familiarity with Deity which shock the delicacy of the true spiritual consciousness beyond expression." And quite aside from the "often questionable taste of the old-time evangelist's methods, his deliberate attempt in the name of the Lord to produce a mob psychosis," says the New York *Herald Tribune,* "holds perils which are difficult to measure."

> "For not only is a mob psychosis usually ephemeral as a moral agency, but its effect both on the individual and on society, there is good reason to believe, is harmful. At least such complete surrender to collective hysteria as so often occurs at religious revivals must destroy something of the individual's self-mastery, render him so much the better mob material, no matter what the occasion. Mobs of any sort breed mobs of any sort.
>
> "In any event, the greater dignity of the 'visitation' method seems quite as pronounced as its greater effectiveness. Tho something picturesque will be lost to the human scene if and when the old-time evangelist leaves us, few will mourn him."

But Billy Sunday, for instance, remains unconvinced. It is not his fault, he says, that his converts do not become regular, sustaining church members after the revival meetings are over. That, he said to the *World* interviewer, is the fault of the local churches. "I tell you," he went on, "there are too many churches where there is a block of ice in the pulpit, instead of a warm-hearted, human man. Why, there are some churches which seem so cold you can skate down the center aisle." One might as well blame the doctor who brings a child into the world because the child gets whooping-cough years afterward, he exclaimed. "Nobody expects a doctor to stick around and watch a child day after day for the rest of the child's life. What are the preachers doing to help? What are they doing to hold the convert after the evangelist leaves? Is the neighborhood church the sort of a church in which a convert can make spiritual progress?" As to the cost of the sawdust trail which has made the evangelist so famous, he said, "Do you know the people of this country spent a billion dollars last fall on football games? The money that's being spent on my revival meetings is being spent to bring salvation to sinners who are hungry for the word of God." "No one," observes the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger,* "may say how deeply the religious experience of the sawdust trail was actually felt. But to say, as some critics of Mr. Sunday have been doing, that spectacular revivals do no permanent good is to assume what probably is not true. It will hardly do to suppose that any man of great eloquence can speak powerfully to multitudes day after day in behalf of sobriety, clean living, and all the simpler virtues without doing some good."

PROTESTANT RANKS GROWING

INSTEAD OF SUFFERING SEVERE LOSSES in membership, the Protestant churches are doing "precisely the opposite," according to a statement issued by officials of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Figures are presented for twenty-five leading denominations, showing that they have grown almost 50 per cent. in the last twenty years and that the relative growth of membership in this period was 9.9 per cent. greater than the growth of the population during the same length of time. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Council, explains that the statement is given to the public "in response to many inquiries as to the validity and significance of the public announcement accredited to Dr. H. K. Carroll [church statistician] on July 30, that 'the total yearly loss of Protestant churches in the United States would approximate about half a million.'"

"This estimate," says Dr. Macfarland in the report, which is widely quoted in the press, "has been completely misunderstood, because it had to do with only one side of the picture. It made no reference to the additions of new members year by year." For example, it is cited that the Rev. Frederick L. Fagley, of the Congregational Commission on Evangelism, was quoted in that estimate as saying that about 30,000 members are lost from the rolls of that denomination annually, but that no mention was made of the fact that some 75,000 are added to these rolls each year, and that the percentage of increase in membership is greater than that of the population of the country. "The fact," says Dr. Macfarland, "is that the net result for all Protestant denominations has been a gain in membership considerably in excess of the growth in population. No thoughtful person should overlook the disquieting drift from active to inactive membership, to which Dr. Carroll called attention, but any one who thinks this means that the churches are decreasing in membership simply does not know what he is talking about." How "utterly false" is the impression that the churches are losing ground in membership is shown, we are told, by the figures of the United States Government Census of Religious Bodies in 1906 and 1916, supplemented by the figures for 1926 in the latest Handbook of the Churches. From 1906 to 1916, in twenty-five principal Protestant denominations, we read, the net gain in membership was 4,875,654, making a total of 23,638,597. From 1916 to 1926 the net gain was 3,827,873, making a total of 27,466,470. This is a gain of 8,703,527 during the last twenty years. In addition to making up all the losses from death, removal, and other causes, the churches have made a net increase in membership of 46.4 per cent. in twenty years, while, during the same period, the increase in population was from 85,837,372 to 117,136,000, or 36.5 per cent. "It is true," we are told, "that when the so-called war decade (1916–1926) is taken alone the figures are not so encouraging. For these ten years the net gain in church membership was 16.2 per cent., while the gain in population was 16.3 per cent. This condition may perhaps be explained by the diversion of the Church's energies during the war years. During the last half of the decade, however, a recovery has been taking place." Climactically, we are told that "there was never a time in the history of the country when so many people belonged to the churches, never a time when a larger percentage of the population were church members. In the face of the cold figures, how ludicrous is the doleful lament, recently heard in many quarters: 'How long can Protestantism stand such losses?'" The detailed figures of the twenty-five leading Protestant denominations having a membership of 100,000 or more in 1926, as compiled by the Rev. Herbert D. Rugg, of the National Council of Congregational Churches, follow:

	1906	*1916*	*1926*
Seventh-Day Adventists	62,211	79,355	112,255
National Baptist Convention	2,261,607	2,938,579	3,044,528
Northern Baptist Convention	1,052,105	1,232,135	1,464,167
Southern Baptist Convention	2,009,471	2,708,870	3,611,608
Church of the Brethren (Conservative)	76,547	105,102	120,103
General Convention of the Christian Church	110,117	118,737	116,469
Churches of Christ	159,658	317,937	317,937
Congregational Churches	700,480	791,274	907,583
Disciples of Christ	982,701	1,226,028	1,441,462
Evangelical Church			202,992
Evangelical Association	104,898	120,756	
United Evangelical Church	69,882	89,774	
Evangelical Synod	293,137	339,853	305,620
Lutherans (all bodies)	2,069,200	2,439,054	2,546,127
African Methodist Episcopal Church	494,777	548,355	698,029
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	184,542	257,169	490,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	172,996	245,749	342,001
Methodist Episcopal Church	2,986,154	3,717,785	4,516,806
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	1,638,480	2,114,479	2,534,112
Methodist Protestant Church	178,544	186,908	189,583
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	1,179,566	1,611,251	1,828,916
Presbyterian Church in the United States	266,345	357,769	457,093
United Presbyterian Church	130,342	160,726	168,638
Protestant Episcopal Church	886,942	1,092,821	1,164,911
Reformed Church in America	124,938	144,929	145,373
Reformed Church in the United States	292,654	344,374	348,002
United Brethren in Christ	274,649	348,828	392,155
	18,762,943	23,638,597	27,466,470

This statement and others that had already been prompted by Dr. Carroll's report, comments the Springfield *Republican*, "should dispel the suspicion that Protestantism is in any immediate danger." Dr. Carroll himself agrees that there were "quick and often queer conclusions" about the "back-door" losses from the Protestant churches. In *The Christian Herald* (New York) he writes:

"It is true enough that the churches suffered losses of half a million last year through unprecedented pruning of the membership lists, but it is not true that they were *net* losses, as many assumed. The churches did not go backward in 1926, but made a net gain in membership of 489,556, as shown by *The Christian Herald* census. This fact in itself should prevent anything like despair, for it is plain that to make a considerable net increase, under the circumstances, the churches must have no little spiritual life."

AN ANTI-BIBLE WORKER

William S. Bryan, national secretary of the American Anti-Bible Society, whose "*evil purpose*" *is frustrated by* Justice Thomas C. Crain, of New York.

BIBLE'S FOES HARMLESS

INDIFFERENCE TO THE BIBLE, we are told, is more to be feared and guarded against than the proposed activities of the American Anti-Bible Society, to which incorporation papers were recently denied in New York State. William S. Bryan, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is national secretary of the society. The object of the Anti-Bible society, according to a report in the New York *Herald Tribune*, is "to discredit the Bible by publication and speech, the repeal of laws enforcing the Bible upon certain sections of the public, and general propaganda against the doctrine that the Bible is the Word of God." Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. Crain, who had the papers under advisement, deems all this "an evil purpose," and therefore refused to legitimatize the society's proposed activities. Whereupon *The American Hebrew* (New York) puts forth its opinion that Justice Crain is entirely too much concerned about the evil the society may do, saying:

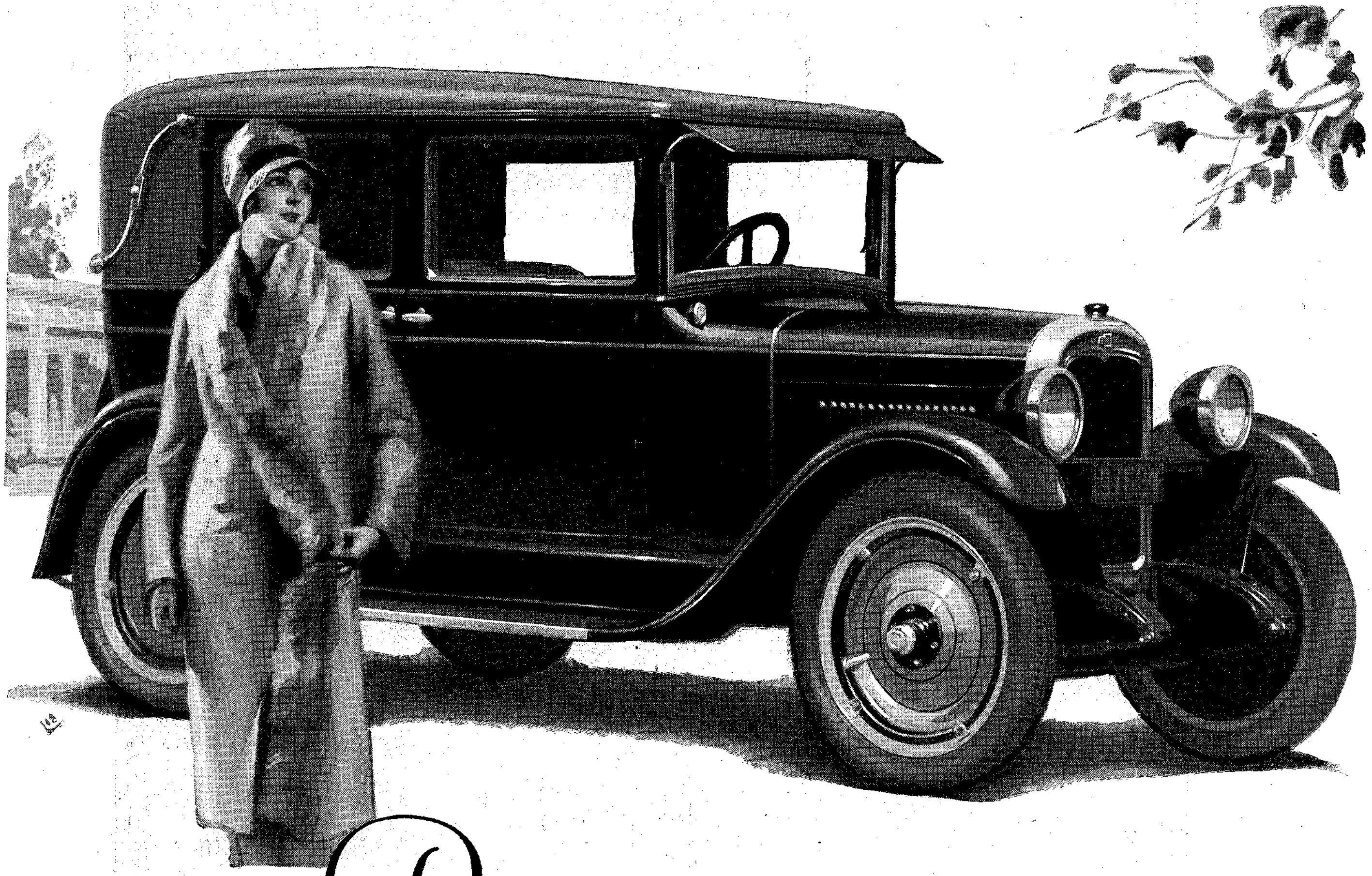
"We are too strongly convinced of the worth of the Bible to believe that these people can do any harm. Most men who are anti-Bible have never read it in the modern, scientific manner, as they would any other traditional classic. Their criticisms are both shallow and naive, and grow out of misguided doubts rather than intelligent understanding. Can this society discredit one jot of what is universal in the Bible? The temporal and local in it does not matter. One might condone the promulgation of anti-biblical literature if for no other reason than that it would enhance pro-biblical knowledge on the part of the Bible's defenders. By all means, let us have Bible debates in encouragement of the open forum and an unfettered intellectual arena. Such forensics will afford an opportunity for the negative side to learn more about the positive good of the Bible for modern times—its literary charm, historical value, and moral urge. Let the Anti-Bible Society proceed with its aims for the enlightenment, perchance, of its own members. The Bible will withstan any 'discrediting'; shorn of its contradictions and archaic lapses, it abides a wondrous arcana of the past, reaching beyond the stars in exalted ethical concepts and fraught with the very essence of human faith and frailty."

The New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), too, thinks that "not much harm" could come from the society's activities, and reminds us that:

"Russia has tried such experiments with the backing of the Government, with the result that it seems to be the Government itself rather than the Bible that is being backed off the map. The most dangerous foes of the Bible and all that it stands for are those who profess to be its friends, but who do it only lip-service. A large part of the indifference of the younger generation to the Bible and its teachings is immediately traceable to the fact that they have been brought up in Christian homes where the Book is dishonored by not being read and obeyed. Young people are keen-eyed. They observe just how much the Book which is held up to them as the guide of life is really the guide of their fathers and mothers, and they are quick to draw conclusions. They say—and why should they not say?—either the Bible is a good deal more important than you seem to rate it, or it is a good deal less. Who shall blame them if they choose the latter alternative? It needs no organized 'Anti-Bible Society' to teach them so."

CHEVROLET

for Economical Transportation



Beauty

such as no other low priced car provides

—at these low prices

The Touring or Roadster	$525
The Coach	$595
The Coupe	$625
The 4-Door Sedan	$695
The Sport Cabriolet	$715
The Imperial Landau	$745
½-Ton Truck (*Chassis only*)	$395
1-Ton Truck (*Chassis only*)	$495

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Check Chevrolet Delivered Prices

They include the lowest handling and financing charges available

Today's Chevrolet is recognized everywhere as one of the world's most beautiful automobiles. The bodies by Fisher are finished in lustrous colors of Duco—and styled as low-priced cars were never styled before. Interiors have beautiful upholstery fabrics and exquisitely modeled hardware—while an air of custom elegance is imparted by full-crown, one-piece fenders and bullet-type headlamps. Go to the showroom of your Chevrolet dealer and see the car whose beauty and performance have delighted millions.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

QUALITY AT LOW COST

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

THE second A. E. F. will doubtless inspire more verse—perhaps not as poignant as the first; but *Life* offers something with a grave nostalgic note:

BACK IN FRANCE

1917–1927

By Grantland Rice

It is different now—where the guns are still,
It is different now, by valley and hill,
Where no one slogs through the rain and mud
To hold some trench that is red with blood,
Red with the blood of a million men
Who sleep—and wait for their mates again.

It is different now—by the Meuse and Aisne
Where the fields are ripe with the harvest grain;
For the harvest then was a shattered wood
Where only the rain-washed crosses stood
To keep their guard for the ghosts of men
Who sleep—and wait for their mates again.

No call comes out for the sudden thrust
Of rifles stained with a ten-year rust;
And no patrol now holds its beat
Through No-Man's Land where the gray ghosts
    meet;
And out of the night no sudden flare
Sends up its flame on the midnight air.

Today as they turn to the eastward track
Old songs, old pals, and old days come back
As they fight old wars in the ancient stress
From the Argonne drifts to the S. O. S.,
As they dream old dreams in the haunts of men
Who sleep—and wait for their mates again.

ANOTHER declaration of independence comes from the younger group that are so prone to work as expatriates. This in *The Yale Review:*

AMERICAN NAMES

By Stephen Vincent Benet

I have fallen in love with American names,
The sharp, gaunt names that never get fat,
The snakeskin-titles of mining-claims,
The plumed war-bonnet of Medicine Hat,
Tucson and Deadwood and Lost Mule Flat.

Seine and Piave are silver spoons,
But the spoonbowl-metal is thin and worn,
There are English counties like hunting-tunes
Played on the keys of a postboy's horn,
But I will remember where I was born.

I will remember Carquinez Straits,
Little French Lick and Lundy's Lane,
The Yankee ships and the Yankee dates
And the bullet-towns of Calamity Jane.
I will remember Skunktown Plain.

I will fall in love with a Salem tree
And a rawhide quirt from Santa Cruz,
I will get me a bottle of Boston sea
And a blue-gum nigger to sing me blues.
I am tired of loving a foreign muse.

Rue des Martyrs and Bleeding-Heart-Yard,
Senlis, Pisa, and Blindman's Oast,
It is a magic ghost you guard
But I am sick for a newer ghost,
Harrisburg, Spartanburg, Painted Post.

Henry and John were never so
And Henry and John were always right?
Granted, but when it was time to go
And the tea and the laurels had stood all night,
Did they never watch for Nantucket Light?

I shall not rest quiet in Montparnasse.
I shall not lie easy at Winchelsea.
You may bury my body in Sussex grass,
You may bury my tongue at Champmédy.
I shall not be there. I shall rise and pass.
Bury my heart at Wounded Knee.

THE gipsy lives among us and is never of us. *The Spectator* (London) gives a glimpse of our far separateness.

THE GIPSY

By A. R. U.

I ask them;
They do not understand,
These people
In their little sea-girt land.

I tell them
Of nights beneath a star,
And jungles
Where bear and panther are;

Of black rocks,
And pine trees tall and slim;
Of grey dawns
With camp-fires glowing dim.

I tell them
Of sea shores where the palm
Sways gently
In the sun-scorch'd mid-day calm;

Of deep pools
Where faery fishes play,
Of brown men
Deep in the wave-flung spray.

I tell them
Of broad white roads that run
To blue hills
Beyond the setting sun;

Of domed mosques,
And how the muezzin cries;
Of white towns,
And caravan serais.

But still, still
They do not understand,
These people
In their little sea-girt land.

* * * *

I saw her,
A gipsy, wild, untaught,
Her eyes flamed
The answer that I sought.

Footprints (Cleveland), and *The American Poetry Magazine* (Wauwatosa, Wis.), sponsor the following; the latter awards it first honorary mention in a contest:

WANDERLUST

By E. Leslie Spaulding

Girl of mine, listen!
    I need you today,
Spells of spring magic
    Tempt me away.

Gray geese a-flying,
    Wind in the south,
Mysteries lying
    Beyond your red mouth.

Girl of mine, hearken!
    I need you tonight,
Out in the garden
    Plum trees are white.

Petals a-sifting
    Under the moon,
Dream-webs a-drifting
    In endless festoon.

All the slim strength of you
    Binds me to home,
Still the free soul of me
    Ever must roam!

WHISTLER'S talk about "foolish sunsets," and nature being always wrong, gets a riposte in *The Forum:*

FOR SCHOLARS

By E. Merrill Root

My figures are "excited,"—
    So good people say,
But the sky's excited
    Each time it writes a day!

God who made the Dodo
    Surely loves a joke.
"Ha!" the thunder shouted
    When it hewed the oak.

May makes coral-colored
    Metaphors of trees;
August loves the lightning's
    White hyperboles.

Tigers are a bonfire,—
    Only moles are grey.
One can't take a world like this
    As donkeys munch their hay.

Sunset is a burning bush,—
    God is in the flame.
If my words are fierce and gay
    His peacock is to blame.

IT is a modest lover who speaks here in *The New Republic*—a far cry from the one who called on Sun and Moon to pause and "make two lovers happy":

LOVERS

By David Morton

Now tell me, what are we in this brief hour
Of a rapt radiance trembling toward the night,
Eternal and as delicate as a flower,
Compounded half of darkness, half of light—
Wherein all forms are phantom . . . tree and
    wall,
And whitening bush, and you and I, as well . . .
O, you and I, the least secure of all,
Could find no cry to pierce that brooding spell.

I tell you that we have no part in this,
We, with our speeches of brief, broken worth,
Our momentary groping for dear hands—
What are our hurried kisses to this kiss
Of slow, eternal light that takes the earth,
Forgetful of all lovers in all lands?

WHETHER Mr. G. K. Chesterton himself wrote this poetic bit of moral philosophizing, or merely collected it, he does not tell; but it appeared recently in the Scrapbook Department of *G. K.'s Weekly* (London):

KOSCHEI THE DEATHLESS

Koschei the Deathless kept his heart
In a crystal box in the trough of a wave,
It was there he had hidden his mortal part:
Now it was easy to be brave.

All that is deathless of me I have laid
In a crystal box on the magic sea;
With the current of stars and the winds of space
It is drifting away in eternity.

Now all that is deathless is strange and fair;
And all that is mortal so little worth
I will give as breath to the whistling air,
I will give as dust to the quiet earth.

THE NEW	GREAT NEW	ILLUSTRIOUS NEW	THE IMPERIAL
"52"	"62"	"72"	"80"
$725 to $875	$1095 to $1295	$1495 to $1745	$2495 to $3595

CHRYSLER

Only Standardized Quality Gives This Greater Value

CHRYSLER cars—"52," "62," "72" and Imperial "80"—are designed and built for people who want that extra something which makes all the difference between value and performance that are merely satisfactory and value and performance that are truly distinctive.

It is natural then, that the Chrysler should make irresistible appeal to the discriminating motorists of America.

Pick-up, power and speed that amaze as much as they exhilarate—instant responsiveness to steering wheel—brakes that insure safety—most unusual riding comfort—marked freedom from mechanical cares—alluring smartness of line and color.

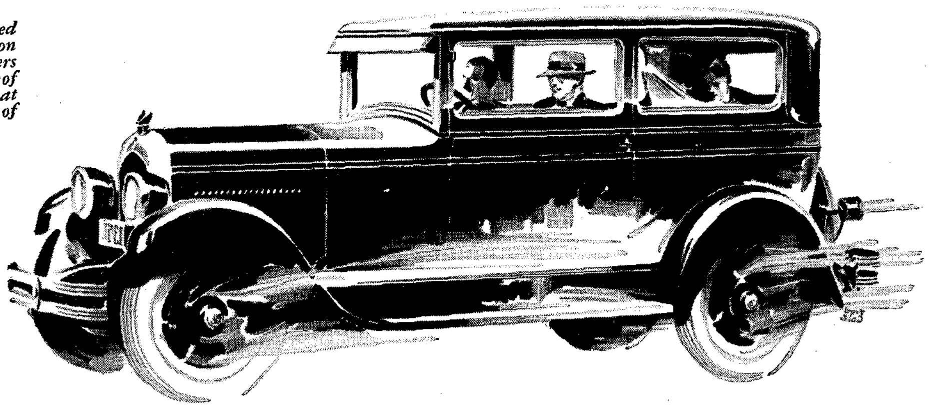
You will find these qualities vividly outstanding in every Chrysler—inbuilt and inevitable because of the unique Chrysler plan of Standardized Quality manufacture.

Through Standardized Quality each Chrysler clearly is the beneficiary of all the pioneering in design, precision in manufacturing and vast resources concentrated in the development and building of all other Chrysler models. Through it, Chrysler applies refinements required by its cars of top price to those in lower price ranges.

That the public has been quick to grasp the significance of its benefits is best evidenced by the sweeping acceptance which, in three years, has lifted Chrysler from 27th to 4th place.

CHRYSLER PERFORMANCE STILL FARTHER AHEAD

New Chrysler "Red-Head" Engine—designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas, is standard equipment on the roadsters of the "52," "62," "72" and sport roadster of the Imperial "80." It is also available at slight extra cost, for all other body types of these lines, as well as for earlier Chrysler cars now in use.



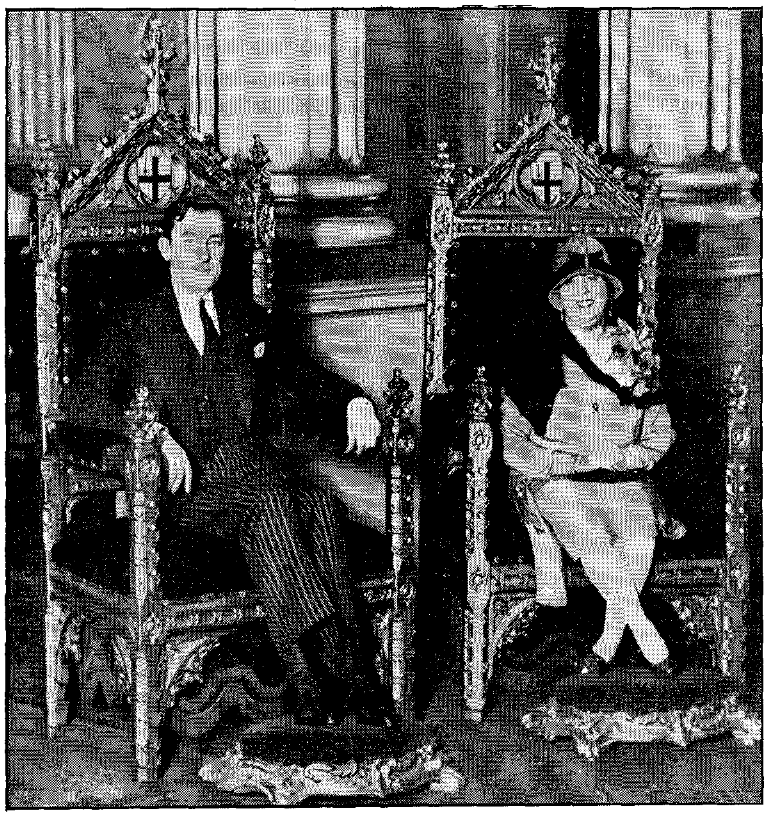
GREAT NEW CHRYSLER "62"—2-door Sedan (illustrated), $1145. Other "62" prices—Touring Car, $1095; Business Coupe, $1125; Roadster (with rumble seat), $1175; Coupe (with rumble seat), $1245; 4-door Sedan, $1245; Landau Sedan, $1295. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

HIS HONOR, "JIMMY" WALKER, MAYOR OF EUROPE

TWENTY WHITE PIQUÉ VESTS—or waistcoats, as they are called by young bloods who get their clothes in London—are included in the extensive wardrobe with which the Mayor of New York has now completed the "grand tour," amid the plaudits of an astonished Europe. His Honor's diminutive and dandified person, his imperturbable vivacity, his ever-ready "wise-cracks," his reputation as a writer of popular songs, his determination to enjoy himself, his lateness for appointments, his astonishing spirit of youthfulness, in contrast to the ponderous dignity of Old World officialdom—all this has afforded meat for columns of news and comment, on both sides of the Atlantic, for weeks before Mr. and Mrs. Walker took ship for home. Indeed, "with the exception of Colonel Lindbergh," exclaims the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, "no American who has visited Europe since war days has been received with such enthusiasm as that accorded the young Gotham executive. Not only in Ireland, where his ancestors came from, but in Germany and in Italy, and elsewhere, has he won great receptions. His engaging personality seems to be quite as recognizable by the people of the Old World as by his fellow citizens in New York City. Lindbergh and Walker embody the spirit of American youth, and they appeal strongly to the imagination of the European masses. Not everybody on this side of the water takes the peripatetic Mayor quite so seriously, of course, but all acknowledge the great personal success he has scored as a semi-official tourist. As the New York *Morning Telegraph* remarks:


International Newsreel photograph

SITTING IN THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY

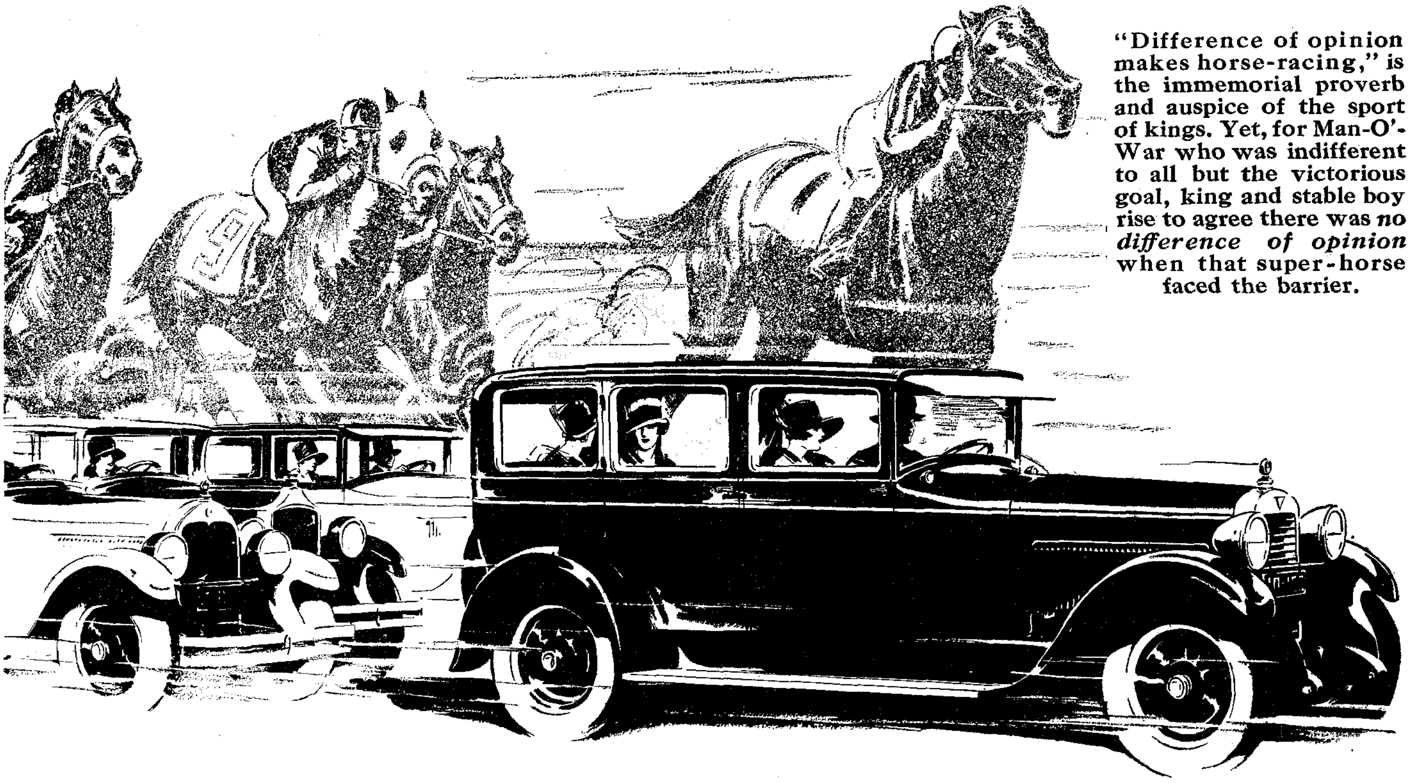
Mr. and Mrs. Walker found that they fitted quite comfortably into the twin thrones in the throne-room of the Mansion House, London, where they were entertained by the Lord Mayor with all manner of quaint historical pageantry.

> Parisians are being given a touch of Broadway this week. Mayor James J. Walker, on the final laps of his European tour, has captured "Gay Paree" completely with his wit and his repartee. The city's chief executive is no longer referred to as the "late Mayor," but has earned the classification of an "oily Mayor."
>
> As in London, Berlin, Rome, and other cities, the boyish, dapper James is being fêted and followed by the Frenchmen with equal enthusiasm and admiration. They can not understand over there how one so youthful in appearance was chosen to rule the destinies of so great a city as New York. In Europe leaders are chosen from assortments of men more mature in years. The originality of Mayor Walker and his quick retorts to interviewers has prompted the newspapers to comment rather lengthily on his cleverness and intellect.
>
> "Who is going to win the Dempsey-Tunney fight?" was a sample of one of the queries flashed to the Mayor upon his arrival in Paris.
>
> "Don't you wish you knew?" was the quick comeback of "Jimmy."
>
> "Isn't it hard on New York to have this battle take place in Chicago?" was another of the questions propounded to "Jeems."
>
> "That is a question for the Mayor of Chicago to answer."
>
> "What is your program?"
>
> "Nothing to do until to-morrow and then nothing doing."
>
> Mayor Walker is giving the Europeans a touch of New Yorkese. He hasn't made an error in his diplomacy and his batting average in "wise-cracks" is 1,000. In the words of George M. Cohan, this "Yankee Doodle Boy" from the Rialto is waving the flag for his Uncle Sam gloriously.

The Mayor's debonair habit of being late for official appointments has given rise to comment both amazed and amused. A London paper, playing upon the title of one of Mr. Walker's own ballads—"Will You Love Me in December as You Do in May?"—suggests the possibility of meeting him the former month if you make arrangements in the latter; and the Mayor himself has entered into the spirit of the joke by chirruping "Late as usual" when he hopped from a Rome-Paris express that happened to be two minutes behind time. Such a happy impression has he evidently made on his European hosts that the Boston *Transcript*, under the heading "Ambassador Walker," remarks:

> Mayor Walker, of New York, made the conquest of Ireland before he made that of Germany. This was appropriate, as his father was a native of the Green Isle. No doubt Mr. Walker owes his winning character to his parentage, but his good fortune in this particular does not lessen his personal credit as an efficient public servant as well as an amiable gentleman. By all accounts his administration of the municipal affairs of New York is popular, and its deserts, and not his personal charms, are the main thing to be considered in connection with him. But apart from that he makes an excellent social representative to the countries of Europe. He is extremely well liked wherever he goes, and at this day, when even International Peace delegates from the United States have to be protected in Holland by mounted police, it is certainly a good thing to have abroad for a little while an American public functionary with whom everybody falls in love.
>
> Mayor Walker might well be considered for the diplomatic service after his term of office of Mayor of New York has expired. Of course he is a Democrat, and the Democrats may never agree on a Presidential candidate who can be elected, but the diplomatic service is gradually acquiring a divorce from party politics, and any party might well be glad to get "Jimmy" Walker, at least as Ambassador to Germany.

His visit to Mussolini especially impress the Dayton *Journal:*



"Difference of opinion makes horse-racing," is the immemorial proverb and auspice of the sport of kings. Yet, for Man-O'-War who was indifferent to all but the victorious goal, king and stable boy rise to agree there was no *difference of opinion* when that super-horse faced the barrier.

No Difference of Opinion

When Supremacy is so Outstanding

In its repertoire of brilliant abilities, the New Hudson Super-Six asserts its supremacy in vivid performance facts that stand free and clear of opinion or debate.

Here is a new power in motordom—totally different in development and expression—totally new in range and efficiency—the smooth and mighty power of the steam engine delivered with silky ease and vivacity.

The basis of this great Hudson capacity is a new companion invention to the Super-Six principle which turns waste heat to power. Together they combine the highest efficiency in power generation and transmission ever achieved within our knowledge. It makes Hudson the most economical car per pound weight in the world.

Ordinary gasoline gives the performance results sought through special and higher-priced fuels. By Hudson's method of vaporizing raw gasoline that enters the combustion chamber, oil dilution is prevented, and heat formerly wasted through the exhaust becomes useful power.

It is receiving the greatest public reception in Hudson history, because in all ways it is the greatest Hudson Super-Six ever built.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX

Standard Models	
(118 inch wheelbase)	
Coach - - - -	$1175
Sedan - - - -	1285
(127 inch wheelbase)	
Coach - - - -	$1285
Sedan - - - -	1385
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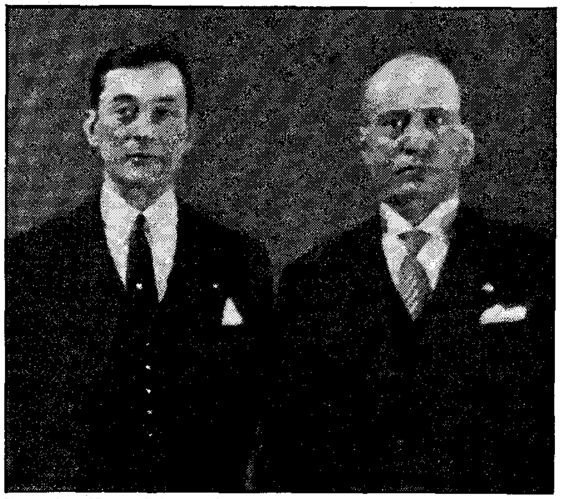
(127 inch wheelbase)	
Brougham - - -	**$1575**
7-Pass. Phaeton -	**1600**
7-Pass. Sedan - -	**1850**

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, plus war excise tax

HUDSON *Super-Six*



International Newsreel photograph

A MUSSOLINI-WALKER MUTUAL ADMIRATION GROUP

"*Highly fitted to govern the great metropolis where millions of Italians live,*" said Mussolini of Walker. "A genuine humanitarian," said Walker of Mussolini.

It seemed the unofficial diplomat had headed into a storm in Italy when he ignored officials of cities who wanted to pay him honor and respect, and made his first call at the Vatican. But Mayor Walker soon ironed out those wrinkles. His crowning act was a tribute to Mussolini, paid after a visit to the dictator. This follows:

"I can understand without difficulty after talking with Mussolini for three-quarters of an hour that he has been the wonderfully successful man that the world recognizes.

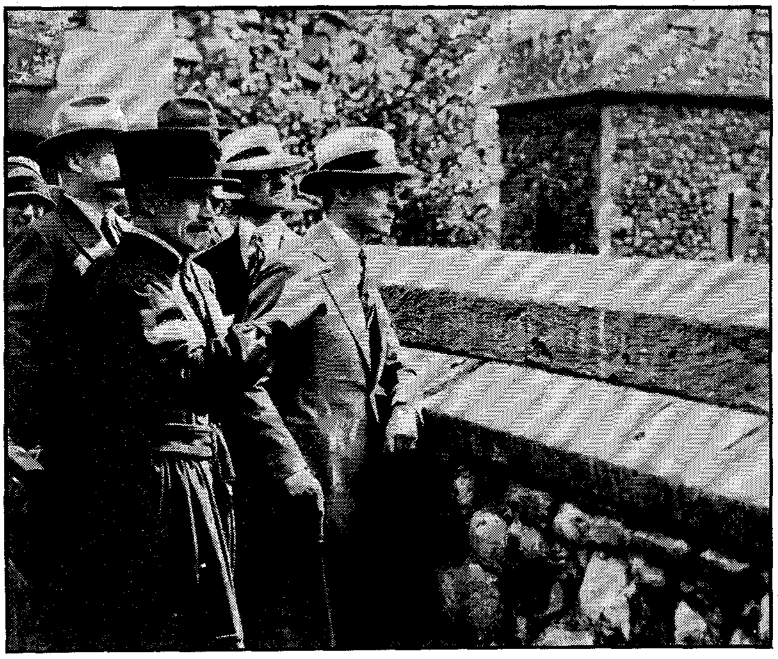
"Somebody asked me how he was drest. I must frankly say I did *not* notice. I do *not* know whether he wore a cutaway like mine or riding breeches. I only *noticed his attraction from chin up.*

"We discust things in general. I enjoyed him immensely and hope he felt that he did not squander his time talking to me. Indeed, he showed great interest in New York City. Our meeting was undoubtedly a most delightful occasion for me.

"In substance, I found him a man of great personal attraction, like all great men, a man of great strength and at the same time of great sympathy. Obviously he is a man of superior attainments. His outstanding success lies in the fact that he is a genuine humanitarian."

Mussolini is Italy. When the Mayor praised Mussolini, he praised Italy and the Italians. He took the shortest and most direct cuts to both ends, which was to honor the Pope and the Dictator, by letting the little politicians and mayors slide, so to speak. And he got results.

That tribute to Mussolini should raise the stock of Italian opinion of America and Americans many points. Mayor "Jimmy," incidentally, had a splendid time and a glorious execution of a voluntary diplomatic mission at one and the same time. New York may not have a great Mayor in him, but it has an individual who can best express it to the world at all times and all places.



P. & A. photograph

ON THE BATTLEMENTS OF THE "BLOODY TOWER"

The irrepressible Mayor Walker (right) found suggestions for many "wise-cracks," we are told, in historic scenes like this, in the Tower of London.

What Mussolini had to say about Walker is disclosed in this Rome cable to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

Approximately 2,200 prominent persons have interviewed Premier Mussolini and later given their impressions of him, but to Mayor Walker of New York goes the honor of reversing that custom. Having given Mr. Walker forty-five minutes of his time on Friday, Mussolini to-day made the following statement:

"Mayor Walker is young not only in appearance but also in spirit. He is a man of great talent, an idealist, and a practical man at the same time. Therefore, he is highly fitted to govern the great metropolis where millions of Italians live, and whom the New York Mayor has praised, saying they were upright, hard working, and obedient to American laws.

"Mayor Walker has left me with a feeling of greatest sympathy. I believe his journey through Italy will be instrumental in furthering that better reciprocal knowledge of our two peoples which is the basis of true and lasting friendship between them."

How did the Mayor impress the critical Parisians? The Paris correspondent of the Providence *Journal* attributes his personal success there—and he puts it second only to that of Lindbergh—to "a certain kinship between the spirit of New York and the spirit of Paris"; and we read on:

When Paris heard "Jimmy" was a writer of popular songs, it gave three cheers, for Paris likes nothing better than a song. And Paris likes the Mayor's well-known anti-Prohibition attitude, his conscientious abstention from high-flown bunk and his ready wit.

"Do you think Prohibition will last forever?" was one of the first questions "Jimmy" was asked. He flashed back:

"Perhaps it will—if it ever gets started."

The French like "Jimmy" so well that they even forgive him for preferring English stout to French wines.

Parisians now refer to the Mayor as "Jeemie," relates a New York *Evening World* correspondent, and his most popular song has been translated, with somewhat laborious literalism, as "*M'aimerez-vous en Décembre comme vous m'aimiez en Mai,*" and "is sung everywhere." Moreover, as we read on:

When the Mayor dropt into the Casino de Paris Thursday night, the chorines broke out in his own song. And his immaculate appearance and his chevalier acknowledgment—with his hand on his heart—of the tribute, was greeted by the élite audience with wild applauding and cheers. His song has been learned by the Legionaires in French for the American Legion convention and will be sung by them along with the Marseillaise and Madelon.

It's a curious fact that Mayor Walker understands every word that is said to him, altho he knows not a single word of French.

"It isn't hard to understand the French people if you have an ear for music," was the characteristic way in which he explained it. But this remark is hailed in the newspapers of all political convictions as the finest compliment ever paid to the French language.

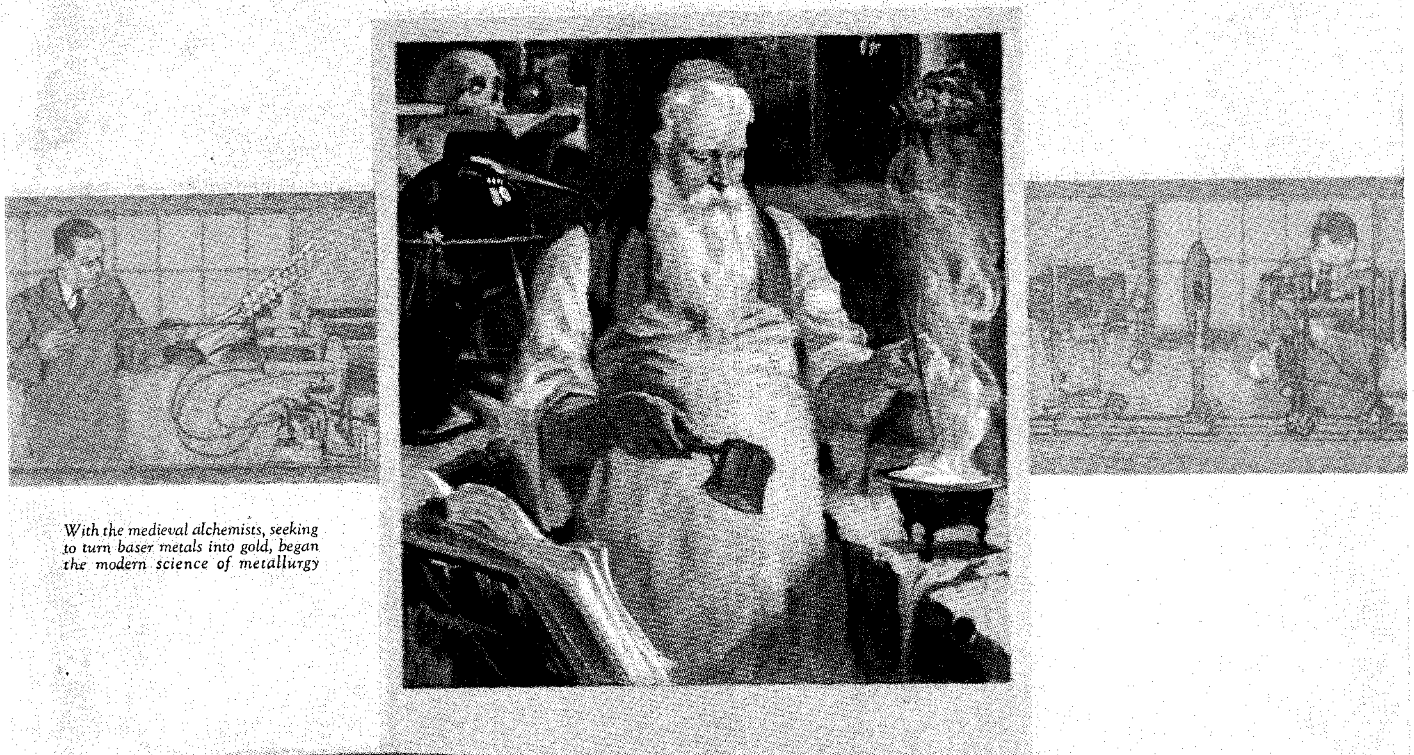
The Mayor is now a well-known figure along the streets of Paris, and he is recognized and cheered wherever he goes.

"I am convinced now that France's love for America is deep and genuine," he declared. "The people here are highly sensitive, and they are extremely anxious for our friendship. I feel absolutely sure that the accounts of their hostility toward us are untrue. But, of course, there are hostile elements and forces that are inimical to the Government everywhere.

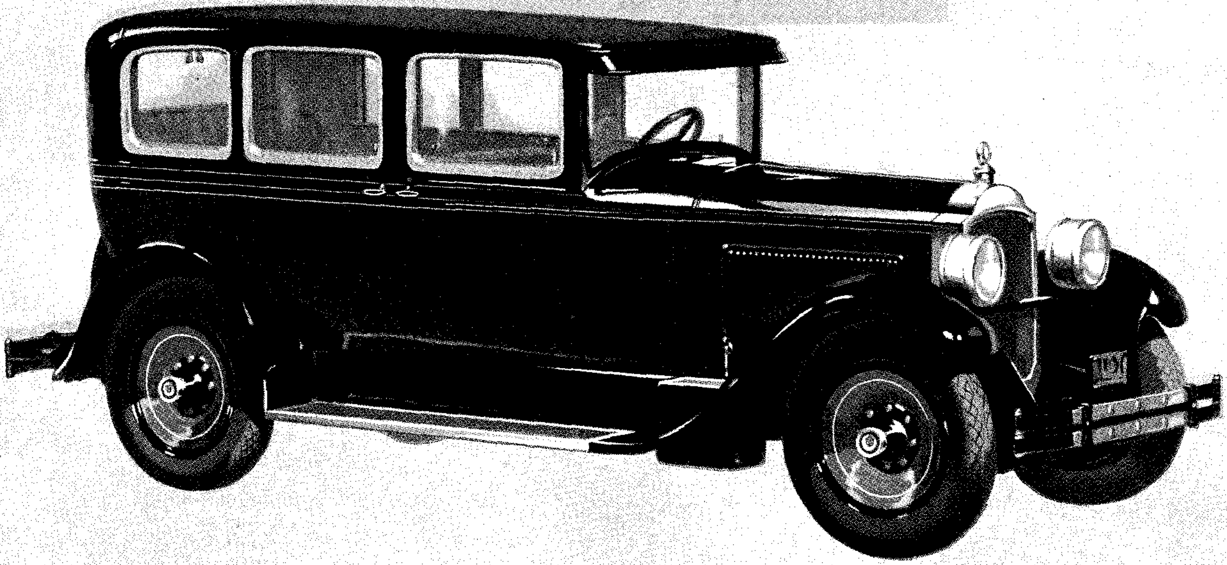
"The respect for America is wide-spread in Europe. Her leadership in finance and business is uncontested, and it is also recognized that we are becoming a great cultural people."

A taste of the Mayor's quality as an impromptu speaker, together with a French journalist's impression of his personality, are included in this Paris dispatch to the New York *Times:*

(*Continued on page 45*)



With the medieval alchemists, seeking to turn baser metals into gold, began the modern science of metallurgy



FOUR hundred years ago man was trying to turn lead into gold. To-day, he turns iron into refined steel and steel into motor cars—

Packard uses the latest of the modern alchemists' discoveries in metals. Forty-five steels, each carefully selected for an individual purpose, enter into this country's finest car.

Hopeless as was the old alchemist's task, his work was not in vain. He laid the foundations of a science that has helped turn time into gold, for the motor car is the greatest time-saver in history.

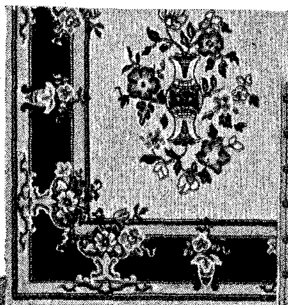
Packard cars save time luxuriously. Forty different bodies are available and every-one's taste, no matter how exacting or discriminating, can be gratified in a most distinguished manner.

PACKARD

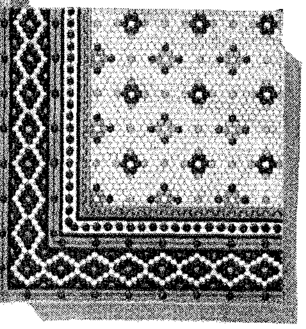
ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

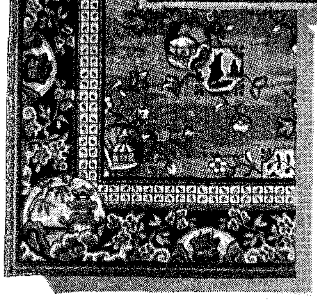
CHEERFU
in the K
and all thro

"OMAR" *Gold Seal*
Art-Rug 596



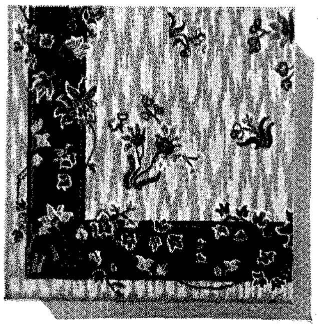
"MOSAIC" *Gold Seal*
Art-Rug 408





"SAN TOY" *Gold Seal*
Art-Rug 587

"KASHMIR" *Gold Seal*
Art-Rug 562



CERTAINLY nothing else does so much to make kitchens cheerful and livable as the generous use of color. And it's surprising how little money is needed to give a kitchen that air of smartness, which makes the one shown at the right so attractive.

See how simply—and inexpensively—its owner secured her effects. A Congoleum Rug to set the keynote of fresh, cleanly color. A few quarts of paint for woodwork, walls and furniture. Three or four yards of inexpensive gingham or chintz. And behold! A kitchen the Queen of Hearts would have been proud to bake her tarts in.

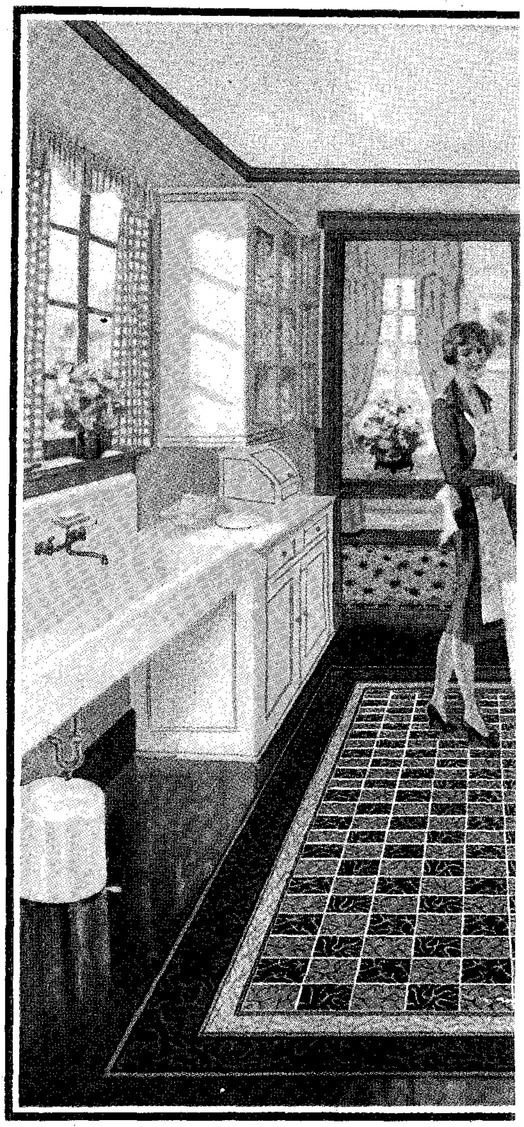
But it's not alone in the kitchen that Congoleum *Gold Seal* Rugs bring refreshing color. The variety of artistic patterns . . . rich mellow Orientals . . . dainty floral patterns . . . smart modern effects . . . quaint neat tiles and wood-blocks . . . offer new charm for every part of the house, upstairs and down. All sizes, from small, handy mats up to 9 x 15 foot room size rugs.

Away with tiresome housework—

How much work they do save! Scrubbing becomes a thing of the past. No more tired arms and aching muscles from sweeping and beating dust-collecting floor-coverings. A quick easy mopping, and the smooth, non-spotting surface gleams with absolute cleanliness. New leisure and comfort are brought into your life.

And you can enjoy your Congoleum Rugs for years and years. Their ability to withstand the hardest service is amazing. By means of a secret and exclusive process, wear-resisting sturdiness is built right into them. They will greatly outwear any similar floor-covering!

At today's lower-than-ever prices you can easily afford several *Gold Seal* Rugs. They're the greatest value in floor-covering—a bargain far too good to miss.



The smiling D

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Insist on getting
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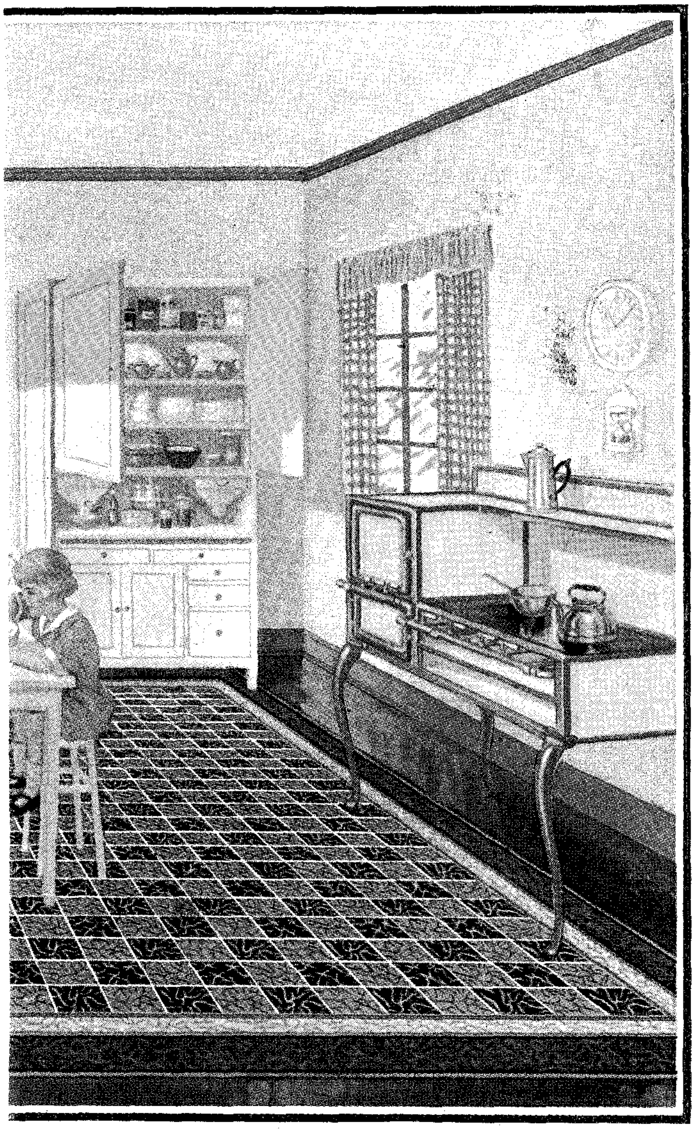
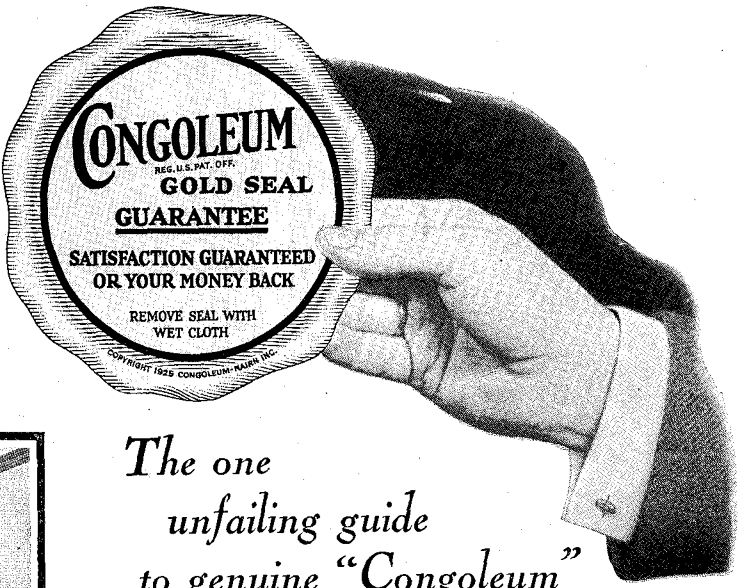
your home



e is the "BRITTANY"—*Gold Seal Rug 306*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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH
WET CLOTH
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To protect yourself against substitutes, insist that the Gold Seal guaranteeing "Satisfaction or Your Money Back" appear on the face of rugs you buy. This Gold Seal is known to millions of women as the mark of high quality and value.

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"WILTSHIRE" *Gold Seal Art-Rug 574*

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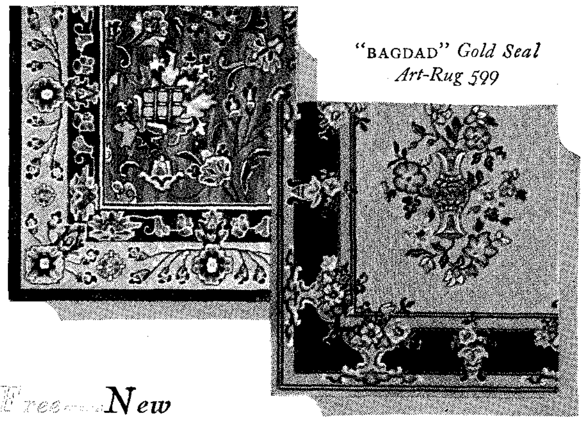

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THE new edition of "COLOR MAGIC IN THE HOME," by Anne Pierce, contains many new illustrations and suggestions, as well as an ingenious chart of color harmony. A real help to thrifty women who want to make their homes more attractive. Send this coupon for a free copy to Congoleum-Nairn Inc., 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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GOLEUM

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RT-RUGS

You can tell 'em for *me*

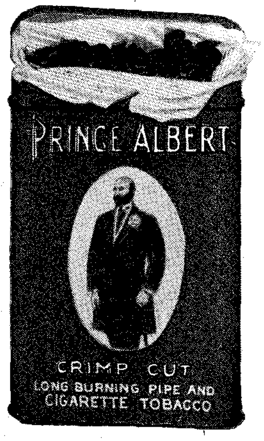
P. A. PUTS into the bowl of a pipe exactly what I expect to take out through the stem —Satisfaction, with what the printers call a cap S. When I first went in for a pipe, I said: "Give me a tobacco that won't bite the tongue or parch the throat—something mild."

The man shoved a bright-red tin across the counter, and said: "Here's Prince Albert." Smart fellow! He knew his stuff. I opened the tin and got a real thrill out of the aroma itself. Some fragrance, Fellows. If the taste was *half* as good, I said, P. A. was *my* brand for life.

Half as good? Huh! It was marvelous! Cool as the boss when you ask for a raise. Sweet as an extra five in next week's envelope. Mild and mellow and long-burning, with that rich, full-flavored tobacco body you want in a smoke. There's nothing like Prince Albert, Boys.

You never get fed-up on P. A., no matter how hard you hit it up. Morning to midnight. Slow or fast. Just fill your pipe and hop *to* it. If you think I'm over-enthusiastic, there's one sure way to tell. Make the personal test!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



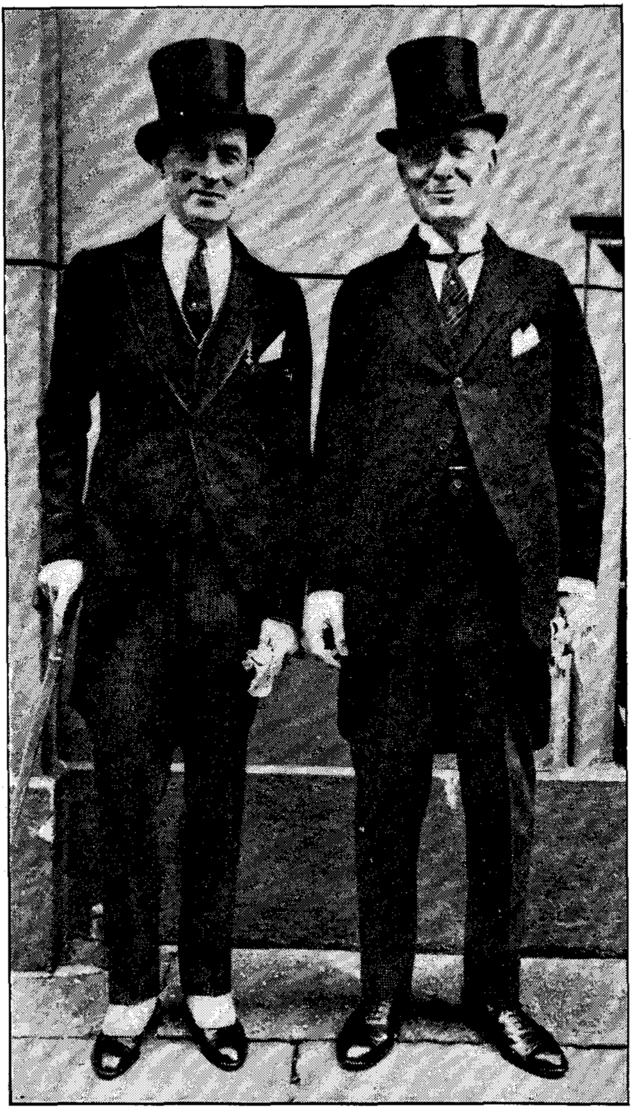
PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

(*Continued from page 40*)

When the official addresses were over at the American Legion convention session in the Trocadero to-day, there were loud cries for a speech from Mayor Walker of New York, who was present. For once the Mayor seemed bashful and hid in a corner of his box, but the Legionaires were not to be denied. They yelled for him, and this is how the *Matin* describes his appearance:



P. & A. photograph

HE DOESN'T LIKE TO WEAR A "TOPPER," BUT—

In company with Ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman (right), in Berlin, and on other official occasions, New York's Mayor carries the official "lid" at a rakish tilt.

"Mayor Walker has a most attractive personality. By the movements of his body he interprets what is in his heart. That is to say, he speaks with his eyes, his nose, his arms, and whole chest. He improvised at once a speech full of wit and good sense, which the Legionaires interrupted a dozen times."

"One hundred and fifty years ago," the Mayor said, "the Declaration of Independence was signed. Ten years ago the Legionaires crossed the Atlantic, and 50,000 of them died here to prove that that greatest and most immortal of all documents could be perpetuated. The motive of the United States in entering the war was written in that Declaration.

"It will be an enormous pleasure for me to tell the folks back in New York what a tremendous reception you boys have had. You will never forget it. I am sure you will never forget these other fellows who have shown that they are your brothers.

"There is no message I have that could possibly add to the importance of this occasion, and, above all, there is nothing I can say to you that could possibly make any human a better American citizen than each and every one of you has already proved to be. I got forty-eight thrills in less than an hour in the Place de la Concorde yesterday as the forty-eight banners of the States marched by.

"When you come back, New York, which is the gateway of America, will welcome you home."

In a more intimate vein of emotion was the Mayor's little speech to the aged Madame Nungesser, after he had "prest her hand and kissed her on both cheeks." The grieving mother had exprest her pathetic faith that her aviator son would yet return to her. Mayor Walker, who had presented her with the balance of a fund subscribed for her in America, said, as reported by the Associated Press:

"We all hope he will be found. In America we love him. We know he did a wonderful thing, and there isn't an American who would not give his life if it could bring back your son. The Americans are sympathetic people, and this is a time when they can only express their sympathy through a gift of money."

On the same day we read of a ringing rebuke to a certain type of Americans abroad, launched by Mayor Walker at a luncheon of the American Club, of Paris. As a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent reports him, he said:

"As the Chief Magistrate of New York, I owe it to merchants, business men, and financiers to denounce the fellow who makes it difficult for them to do business in foreign countries. I mean the man who is a red-hot American at home and a lukewarm American abroad. We want no apologies from my country. My city will not tolerate it—my city, that has been the gateway to America ever since she became a country. What I said about expatriates was not premeditated. I have learned it on my trip abroad.

"I have been ashamed of that type of American who is not willing to be as patriotic as those boys who lie in the battle-fields of France. Our intelligent friends in foreign countries have nothing but scorn for a man unwilling to be proud of the fact that he is an American. That type of man will not dare go into the streets of Paris and look into the faces of those boys who have returned to establish another union on this foreign soil."

In lighter vein we find some characteristic "Walkerisms" in the New York *Evening Post's* account of an Anglo-American Press Association luncheon in his honor. Thus:

Mr. Walker was introduced by George Slocombe, president of the Press Club, and the Mayor seized upon the red-bearded executive as his first objective. "At some time, somewhere, some hour, it is said," Mr. Walker responded to Slocombe's remarks, "man's sins can be condoned, but whiskers is his own fault."

The Mayor then became appreciative of his newspaper friends. He declared with much emphasis that they had made himself, a 125-pound man, "the Mayor of the biggest town in the world." He contrasted the Mayors of New York and London and said the lateness of New York's Mayor was his chief contrast with the punctual executive of London. "What," he asked, "has the Lord Mayor of London to do but be on time?"

Some of the musically inclined newspaper men enlivened the show with attacks on the piano, one being "The Sidewalks of New York." Then Mr. Walker took his turn just to show how versatile it is possible for the executive of Greater New York to be, leading at the piano in "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and "Will You Love Me in December as You Do in May?" The program concluded just as all such occasions end in New York by everybody singing "Sweet Adeline." The Mayor, however, declared that this was one of the rare occasions when it had been sung by a sober man.

Meanwhile certain mutterings of jealousy in Boston have inspired the Springfield *Republican* thus:

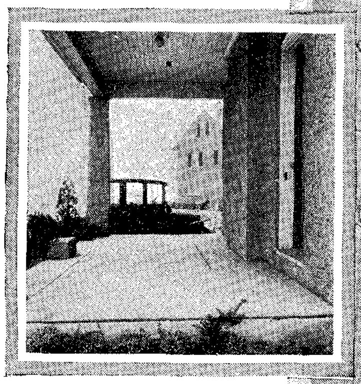
A tardy tribute to greatness is paid in a letter to the Boston *Herald*, which protests that in all the furor over the royal progress of Mayor Walker of New York from one European capital to another, one should not forget John F. Fitzgerald, twice Mayor of Boston, and sometimes known as "Honey Fitz," who made a trip to Europe in 1911. It is recalled that, "like Mayor Walker, he could sing and play the piano."

More than this, the Boston Mayor sang "Sweet Adeline" so beautifully at Hamburg that the Burgomaster declared, presumably with tears in his eyes, "I am ashamed of myself. Here is this man from America, which we think is the country of materialism; he not only sings but he plays, while I, a member of a great music-loving empire, can neither sing nor play."

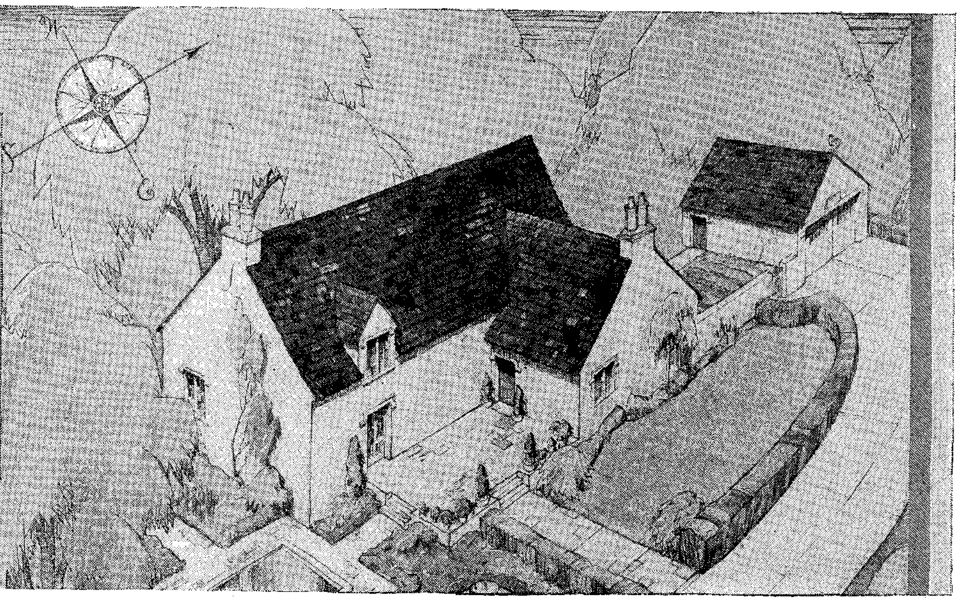
It is recalled that Mayor Fitzgerald's speeches in Europe were "models of charm and diction," that his enthusiasm was contagious, his energy and magnetism constantly in evidence. This is all very well so far as it goes. But certainly it does not go far enough. One of the things which has everywhere stimulated admiring comment upon Mayor Walker, even in London, has been his sartorial perfection. But when it comes to that, has any one ever worn spats with more distinction than "Honey Fitz"?

Give your home and grounds these permanent improvements

Now is the time and this is the man who will help you

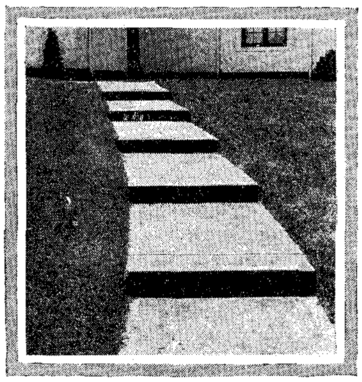


A concrete porch—one of the easiest ways to enhance the architectural appearance and add to the comfort of the home. Any desired color may be introduced.



Improvements make the setting, and the setting "makes" this home. *Your* home may have an equally enduring charm.

You re-roof for the last time when you use cement asbestos shingles, as shown, or concrete tile.



A trim and effective method of building the concrete walk for an up-grade approach.

ALL over the country homes are being made more desirable and livable by the addition of permanent concrete improvements—which not only enhance the appearance of any home but also make it more readily salable. In planning these improvements for *your* home certain questions will arise. Here is an easy way to secure the answers.

In your community there is a dealer who sells a wide variety of dependable building materials, including Lehigh Cement. This dealer will gladly put you in touch with a reliable contractor who can quickly tell you what these improvements will cost. If you wish, he will also suggest the most economical materials for your particular needs. You can consult him freely.

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To answer the demand for information on work of this kind, we have prepared a beautifully illustrated book, "Permanent Improvements to the Home and Grounds."

In preparing this book almost every size and type of home was considered, and suitable, inexpensive improvements for each pictured and described. A copy of this book will be sent you on receipt of the coupon on the opposite page.

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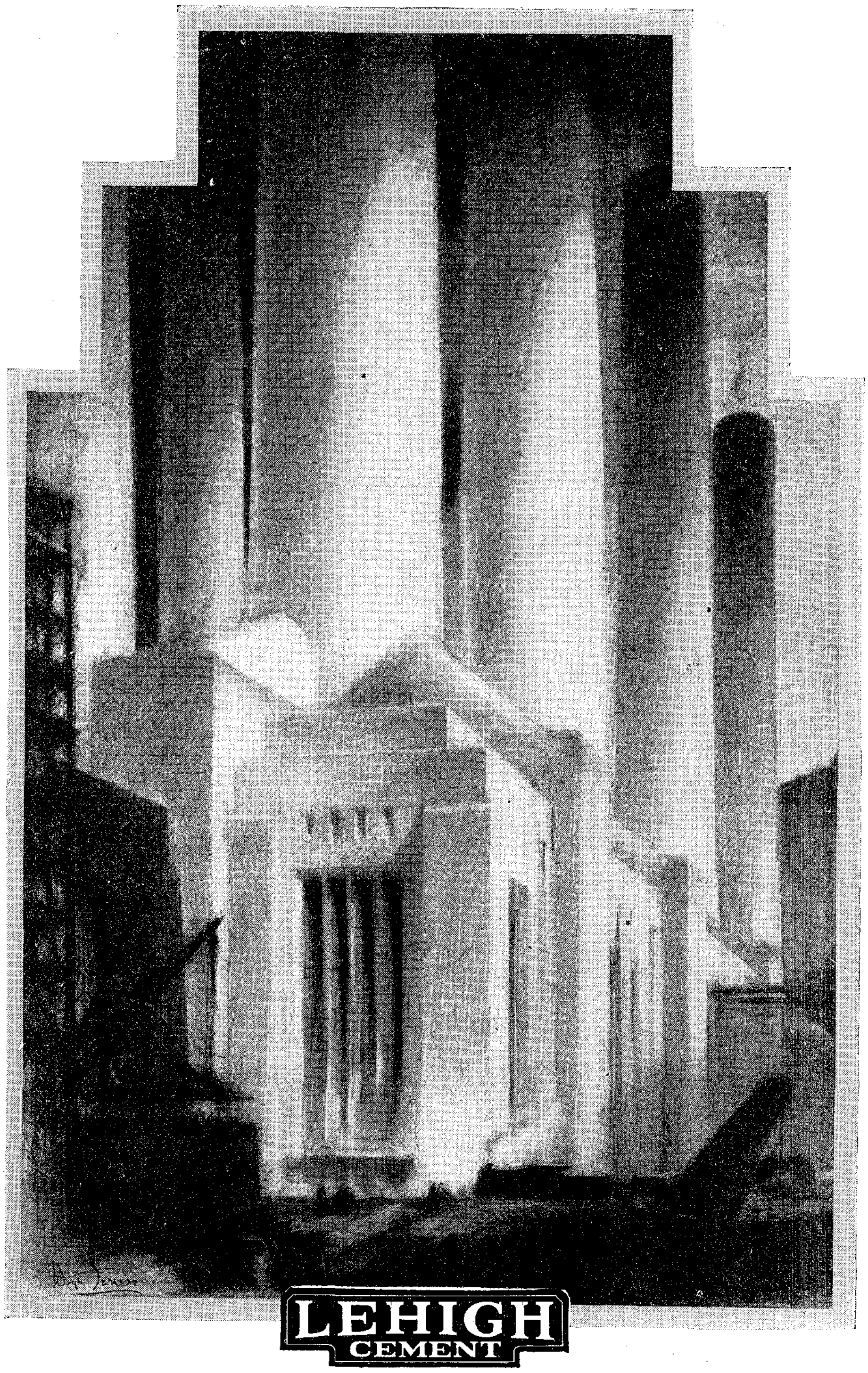

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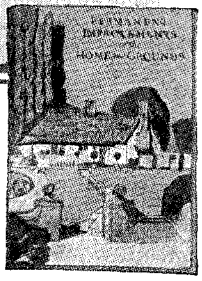


CEMENT

COAST TO COAST

ISADORA DUNCAN'S TRIUMPHS AND TRAGEDIES

International Newsreel photograph

SIMPLICITY WAS THE KEY-NOTE OF HER ART

By discarding the traditional trappings of the ballet, Isadora Duncan liberated modern dancing from the bonds of the past.

FIRE WAS LEAPING from the windows of the Windsor Hotel, New York. It was a fine March day. Fifth Avenue was choked with people out to watch the St. Patrick's Day parade, sections of which were passing the distinguished old fire-trap of a hotel during the early stages of the conflagration. So sudden was it that beleaguered guests on the upper floors were flinging themselves from the windows before the crowd in the avenue realized that there was a fire. "Scores were burning to death," recalls the San Francisco *Chronicle*, in an editorial with the title, "Something Mighty Fine about Isadora Duncan." And *The Chronicle* goes on to remind us that "lines of police and firemen were holding back frantic people who fought to dare certain death in the inferno of flame to save loved ones who were perishing." In the crowd thus being held back were "two girls, sisters, recently arrived from San Francisco." They had been teaching a children's dancing class in the hotel, and when the fire broke out they had marshaled the young pupils and marched them to safety—all but a few, who, at the last moment, had broken away and somehow been cut off from the way to safety. Now the sister teachers had discovered that some were missing; but it was too late, said the busy police, preserving the fire-lines.

"Keep back there—back!"

Deaf to official commands, one of the dancing sisters "broke through the fire-line, eluded the guards who tried to drag her back, and ran into the burning hotel." 'Twas Isadora Duncan, young and unknown to fame, acting by impulse rather than reason, according to her nature. Reason said "too late," impulse said "try." Isadora tried, and, as we read, "a few minutes later she emerged with the missing children, safe and sound. It was more than heroism," exclaims the *Chronicle* editorialist, "it was a miracle." And the article concludes:

> In the years that have passed since 1899 Isadora Duncan has many times defied convention in a way that would have brought ruin to most persons in the public eye. But the waves of criticism that have broken upon her head have carried an undercurrent of friendly sympathy. People have forgotten the details of the Windsor fire. But somewhere in memory there remained a notion that there was something mighty fine about Isadora Duncan.

And now that she has finished her highly colored and deeply troublous course—finished it by a misadventure which seemed stage-managed by destiny for her final curtain—those who knew her best are inclined to dwell upon the aspects of her nature that too often escaped the chroniclers of her less orthodox public gestures. As the New York *World* tells us:

> In a career so hectic and daring, the gentler side of her life largely escaped the newspaper-reading public. But her friends stress always her humanitarianism. For a time she worked with her brother, Raymond, among the Greek refugees from Turkey. She molded the lives of hundreds of children of many nationalities and all classes of society.
>
> Her constant aim was to develop the desire for beauty in children. When asked what she expected her children, knowing nothing but beauty, to do in the ugly outside world she replied, "We sha'n't go out into the world. We shall go to Greece and live under the olive-trees by the sea. And we shall stay there until the olive-leaves bury us or the sea sweeps us away."
>
> Her brother, Raymond, also was imbued with love for the classic life. For years he has lived in Paris, wearing Greek clothes and presiding over discussions of philosophical and esthetic problems. Her sister, Elizabeth, was associated with her in her teaching of the dance, and maintained a school in Berlin. Another brother, Augustin, is a well-known New York actor and director.
>
> As no other dancer before her or since, Isadora Duncan interpreted the music of the great composers. She danced to Tchaikowsky, Wagner, Bach, Gluck, and Beethoven. It was said she studied Beethoven's Seventh Symphony five years before venturing to dance it in public.
>
> Her dancing caused Ellen Terry to spring to her feet and exclaim to the audience: "Do you realize what you are looking at? Do you understand that this is the most incomparably beautiful dancing in the world? Do you appreciate what this woman is doing for you—bringing back the lost beauty of the old world of art?"
>
> It brought to her more of admiration and of adoration from other great artists, perhaps, than has come to any woman of her time.

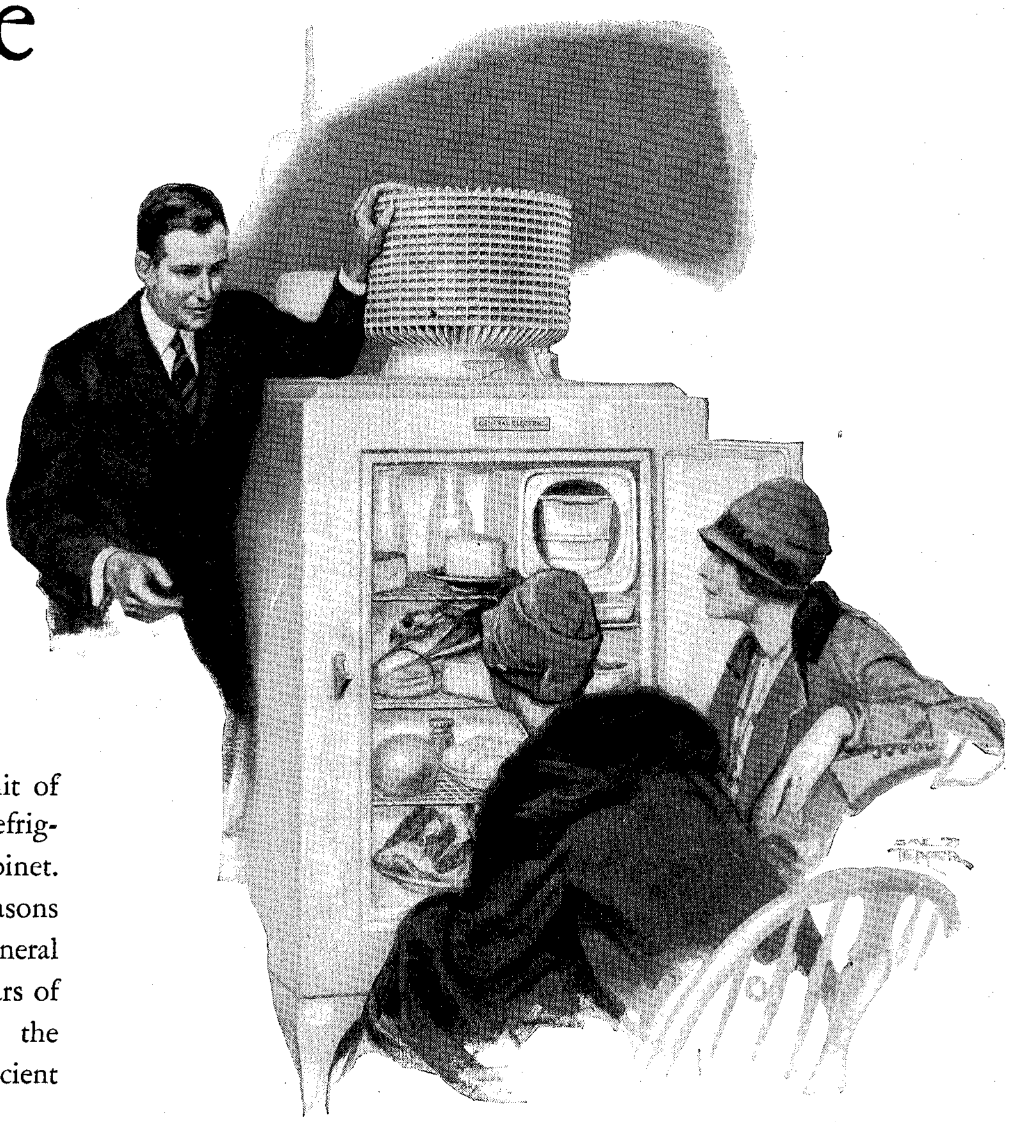
The manner of her passing made a deep impression on the imagination of her elegiasts. "Isadora Duncan has died quickly, tragically, romantically, as she lived," exclaims one writer. As related by the Paris correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

> Isadora Duncan was killed at Nice to-night—hurled from an automobile when her Spanish shawl caught in the front wheel.
>
> Her neck was broken as her head hit the running-board, and her body was dragged for twenty-five feet before the chauffeur could stop the car.
>
> The tragedy occurred on Promenade des Anglais, near the studio of Mr. Paris Singer, as Isadora was trying out a new car which she intended to purchase.
>
> Mary Desti Perch, a writer, who has been helping Isadora write her memoirs, was standing on the curb watching the test. She screamed, but it was too late to warn Isadora and the chauffeur that the shawl was caught.
>
> Isadora received $5,000 this morning and intended to purchase a little runabout. The test was held to-night. She was drest in the usual loose Grecian garb, sandals, and Spanish shawl.
>
> As she took her place next to the chauffeur the strands of the shawl hung over the side of the car, and just as the car started it caught in the front wheel.
>
> Isadora came to Nice three weeks ago and was staying at the Hotel O'Connor, where she was writing her memoirs. Only yesterday she was laughing about the report that she was to marry Robert Winthrop Chanler, former husband of Lina Cavalieri, declaring that his proposal was only a joke and that she was not intending to marry again.
>
> "I am thinking only of my past now," she said, "not of my future."

"A succession of triumphs and tragedies was her life," writes

All the mechanism is in here

It's all in a single hermetically sealed casing inside these coils . . . . there's no machinery underneath, none in the basement.



YOU will notice that the unit of the new General Electric Refrigerator is on top of the cabinet. There are many important reasons why it should be there. General Electric engineers, in fifteen years of intensive research, found that the top-unit design was most efficient . . . and most economical.

With this arrangement, no heat is generated under the refrigerator. It all rises above. This cuts down current consumption. And the air-cooled coils also play an economical part in the running of the General Electric Refrigerator.

The top-unit means no installation problem. All the mechanism—with a permanent supply of oil—is enclosed in one hermetically sealed casing. This is merely lowered into the top of the cabinet. There is no plumbing or assembling. There are no belts, pipes, drains or stuffing boxes. There is a constant circulation of air through the coils which actually prevents dust from settling.

This simplified refrigerator is unusually quiet. It is very economical. It is generously roomy because, with a given over-all size, a minimum of space is occupied by the freezing chamber. Even the smallest model—the five cubic foot size—has a shelf area of nine square feet. Each refrigerator is guaranteed by General Electric. There are many models. You will want to see them before you decide. Let us send you the address of the dealer who has them on display and booklet 10-D which is interesting and descriptive.

◆ ◆ ◆

Electric Refrigeration Department
of General Electric Company
Hanna Building Cleveland, Ohio

Refrigerator

GENERAL ELECTRIC

George Buchanan Fife. Sketching her career in the New York *Evening World*, he continues:

She went from pennilessness to affluence, from love to despair, and managed in her time to shock the world as it had never been shocked before. This was, of course, before the world translated "shock" into "thrill" and confessed to a warm and pleasant glow over what had once abashed it.

Isadora Duncan was a worshiper of the human body in its capability to express grace and movement, to present visual music, so to say, and this with as little cluttering of clothing as possible. Early in 1911 she set this city by the ears by a dancing performance at Carnegie Hall. There was considerably less than half measures in this incident, as one learns from a contemporary critic, who wrote:

"Spectators in the front rows gasped when they saw the famous barefoot dancer leaping forward from the shelter of the dark curtains hung at the back of the stage clad only in the lightest, scantiest, and most translucent silk. One glance sufficed to show that beneath this airy raiment, which fluttered as she flitted sideways or backwards and clung to her body, soft and supple, as she advanced, nature was unadorned . . . Anthony Comstock himself would have been surprized."

In view of some of the costumes—at least, listed as such—disported upon the stage of to-day, Miss Duncan's temerity in appearing as she did sixteen years ago, may seem little more than great-grandmother's when she discarded her crinoline. But, remember, that was 1911, when women's dresses swept the sidewalk and their owners were the only ones who knew positively that they possest legs. It remained for Miss Duncan to teach them a thing or two.

No less remarkable was the fact that Miss Duncan didn't think anything about it save that audiences were silly not to see in her dances the beauty which decorators had made imperishable on Greek vases and sculptors in marble. However, they thought her strange enough. And so did Paris audiences.

The criticism Miss Duncan aroused so piqued her that she declared once she had shaken the dust of these United States from her sandals, she never intended to return. She issued the same pronunciamento concerning France, but she came back to these shores, and she revisited France—and died there.

Wide World photograph

A BRIEF ROMANCE WITH A BOLSHEVIK BRIDEGROOM

Five years ago Isadora came to America with a young Russian husband, but two years later she obtained a Soviet divorce.

France was always unlucky for her. One great tragedy in her life was enacted there. It was in Paris in April, 1913, and for long it was an enshrouding shadow upon her life—the drowning of her two children and their English governess in the Seine. The three were trapt in a tightly closed automobile when, as the chauffeur cranked it, it sprang ahead, went over an embankment and turned on its side in the river. The children were seen struggling, slowly drowning in their glass-enclosed trap. They were Patrick, a sturdy lad of three, and his six-year-old sister, Deirdre. Miss Sim was the governess.

All three were cremated in the famous Père la Chaise Cemetery in Paris after a ceremony in the dancing studio of the Duncan home at Neuilly, which was attended by many persons distinguished in the arts and literature of France, and by more than a score of Miss Duncan's child pupils clad in white.

After the ceremonies the dancer announced that her heart was too heavy for dancing, and that she would never again return to the stage, but, Mr. Fife continues:

Something did draw her back to it once more—perhaps it was the need for maintenance, because she fell upon sorry days, and there were times when, as she said, she had no idea whence her next morsel of food should come.

Conventionality was one thing which never bothered Isadora Duncan. She held herself to be a law unto herself, an artistic law which permitted her wide latitude. This included love, and, if cable reports may be credited in the case, the divine passion caused her to attempt suicide.

But it is necessary first to refer to her Russian poet husband, Serge Yessenine, a youth with whom she came to this country in October, 1922. She was evidently very much in love with this youngster. They arrived on the *Paris*, the dancer clad in one of her strange costumes, a white felt hat over her dull red hair which was bobbed at the shoulders, a skirt and long coat of some loosely woven blue material set off with Navajo blanket stripes and trimmed at cuff and hem with straggly white fur, high boots of soft red leather decorated with insets of jade green enamel, and, peeping out at her neck, an orange smock.

She was colorful and all delight until the immigration authorities told her they could not enter the port. But Washington stept in at the last minute, issued orders, and the dancer and her youthful husband were bowed ashore.

Life with Yessenine wasn't all Miss Duncan had thought it would be, and she once appeared with blackened eyes, declaring vehemently that he had had nothing to do with them. However, she eventually obtained a Soviet divorce from him in February, 1924, saying that every one knew him to be crazy. He ended himself by slashing his wrists and hanging himself in Leningrad in December, 1925.

After the divorce, Miss Duncan, according to her friends, fell in love with her accompanist, one Seroff. They went to the Riviera, so the legend went, to establish a dancing corps, and there Seroff transferred his affections to a member of the troupe. Whereupon, one evening after dinner, Miss Duncan donned a purple robe and deliberately walked into the Mediterranean. An English officer rescued her, much against her will. Afterward she treated the incident rather jocularly. When Miss Duncan fully recovered from the Yessenine and Seroff episodes, it was announced last summer that she and the French noble, the Duc de Chartres, were engaged to be married. But nothing came of it.

The thorns which strewed the Duncan pathway were awaiting her feet when she was only a girl. In 1899, when she lived in Chicago, she came to the notice of Augustin Daly, and when he gave her a small part in his production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," she came to New York. With her mother and two brothers she went to live in West 189th Street, and there was so little money in the Duncan family purse that the girl used to walk from home to Daly's Theater, in Broadway near 28th Street, for rehearsals. Nor did she have money for luncheons, so when this hour arrived it was her custom to hide in a stage box until the period ended.

Tho her stage success then was insignificant, she determined to make a distinguished dancer of herself in the classic form, so she saved every penny she could spare and when, with the aid of friends, she had put by $150, she paid for passage for herself and family to Europe—on a cattle boat.

That was the real beginning of the famous dancer. She studied

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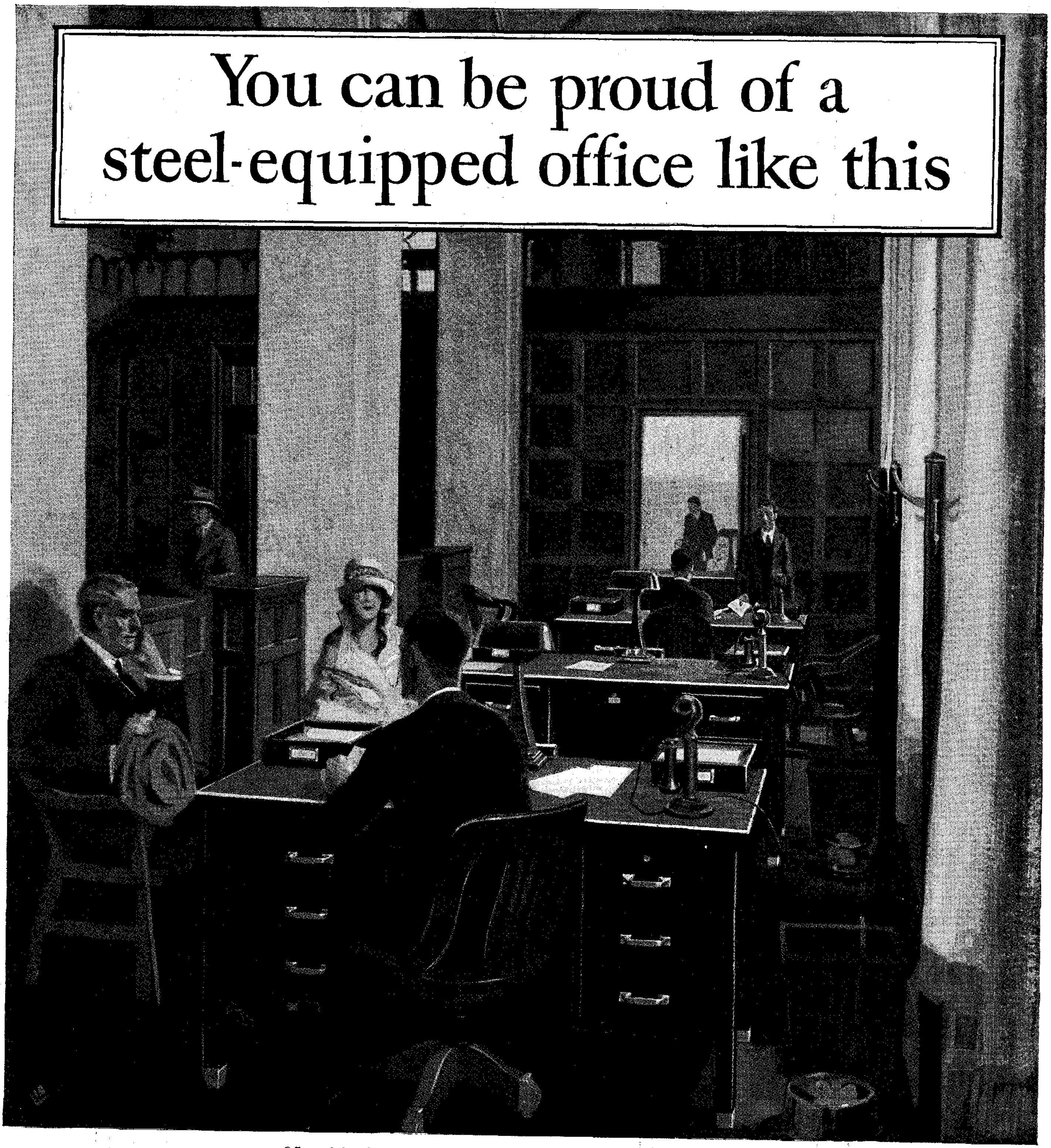

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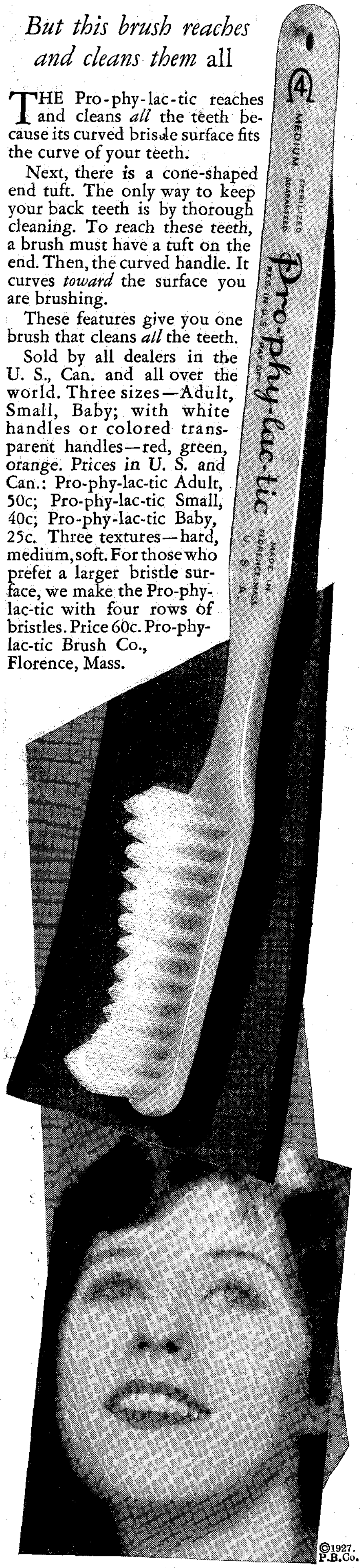

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and practised and studied, and at last returned to this country a success. In the determination to be strange as well as a dancer, Miss Duncan appeared on Broadway in 1908 practically barefooted. She made a sensation. She strolled down the crowded thoroughfare with conscious grace, a pretty young woman in a pink gown of classical cut, a pink sash, and a poke bonnet with long streamers tied under her shapely chin. On her otherwise bare feet she wore Greek sandals fastened with a leather thong. If Broadway wanted to see something strange, here it was—the talk of the town.

Alexis Kosloff, formerly of the Imperial Russian Ballet and of the Metropolitan Opera ballet, is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* as relating:

"I knew Isadora Duncan for many years, and I have witnessed the revolution in classical dancing which she brought about. It was in 1905, I think, when I was in the Imperial Ballet at Moscow she came from America. It was her ambition to join the Russian ballet, but the Government would not permit foreigners to belong to it. Even native Russians had to go through several years of training for the Imperial Ballet, the rules and standards were so strict.

"But Miss Duncan attended our every performance. She was always studying the classical dance. In those days the ballet was accompanied by elaborate stage settings and scenery. The artists wore fluffy ballet skirts. Legs were always covered with tights and the dancing itself was formal. It followed a certain definite technique, a definite mold of form. Classical dancing in Russia had got its technique from France and Italy mainly.

"When Miss Duncan appeared in Moscow and Leningrad, then Petrograd, it was a revelation to the Russian dancers. She simplified classical dancing throughout. She did away with all the elaborate scenery and costumes. She appeared without an orchestra. She then and always preferred to dance to the music of a piano and nothing more.

"As for dancing itself, she came with something entirely new. To simplify everything was her aim. Her steps were simple. Her costume was a simple one—only a loose, flowing silk robe or toga. She did away with tights—even stockings and shoes—which at first was shocking to many who did not understand her art. But after her appearances in Russia perhaps a fourth of the dancers in the Imperial Ballet immediately were captured by her idea of dance expression and interpretation. After five or ten years everybody realized that hers was a real art, and went over to follow her."

While filling an engagement Isadora Duncan devoted all her thought to her work, says Kosloff. She would always lie in bed for two hours before going to the theater. Then her maids would give her a full body massage, wrap her in blankets and carry her to a cab. She remained blanketed "to keep all muscles warm" until her appearance, and after the performance would "go straight to her hotel." She would see or talk to nobody after the final curtain, Kosloff said.

Quoting La Fontaine's fable of the Ant and the Grasshopper—"Ah," says the worthy, thrifty soul, "so you danced all the summer and accumulated no gear; now, when winter comes, go sing"—an editorial writer of the Louisville *Herald-Post* applies it to the famous dancer, and points a moral of his own. Thus:

> Isadora Duncan, whose tragic end is reported from the Promenade des Anglais, Nice, had more than once in her checkered existence had occasion to realize the full, bitter meaning of the old story. She had fluttered and been flattered. She had lived in golden palaces and seen the day when the next meal was a problem. But all the time she kept to comfort her a fine courage and a high artistic purpose.
>
> It is of these we wish to speak to-day. The domestic side—never was any one less adapted to domesticity—the moral side, if you wish, we must be content to leave to those who make such questions their field. They may revel in it and get lessons from it if they choose.
>
> What we have in mind is the definite contribution brought by this gifted woman, this considerable personality, this most painstaking and honest protagonist, to a form of art which may be said to combine all the others. The dance lays under obligation music and poetry, plastic and penciled design, the rhythm of the elemental, the passions. It enshrines both tears and smiles. It figures the creatures of dread or of grace. Some one objects that it's suggestive, meaning, of course, suggestion that is lewd, unclean, and all the rest of it.
>
> That depends. One may with profit, considering the beauty Isadora Duncan was able to endow our lives withal, one may justly observe, Shame to him who thinks shame.

"PARLEZ-VOUS" FOR POLICEMEN

COULD two hundred "cops" in any of our large cities be cajoled into learning French—and trying to speak it in public places? The New York *Sun* propounds this question editorially, apropos of the news that two hundred Paris policemen have been instructed in English, as an aid to the visit of the American Legion. Without venturing to answer his own question, the writer adds:

> It is often a pleasure to ask a French policeman a question, simply for the reason that it seems such a pleasure for him to convey the desired information. Perhaps he is not quite so much of a walking encyclopedia as is the London bobby, but he is always willing and patient. If you have forgotten, for instance, the address of that little restaurant near the Ile de St. Louis where they make a specialty of broiled chicken, he will do his best to dig up the name and address of some restaurant in that immediate neighborhood—if not the right one, then another almost as good.
>
> In one of the English lessons recently an examiner sought to test an agent's progress in his new studies. Assuming the rôle of a visitor, he approached the policeman and said, "Can you direct me to a cheap hotel near the Opéra?" "I saw her waiting near the Arc de Triomphe," was the answer. That policeman may have a long way to go before he masters the King's English, but his knowledge of the tourist is almost perfect.

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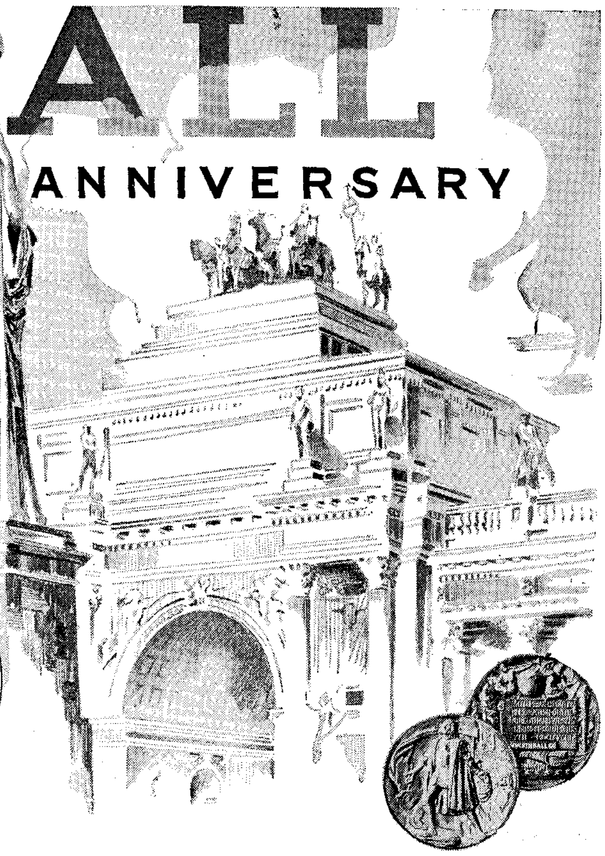
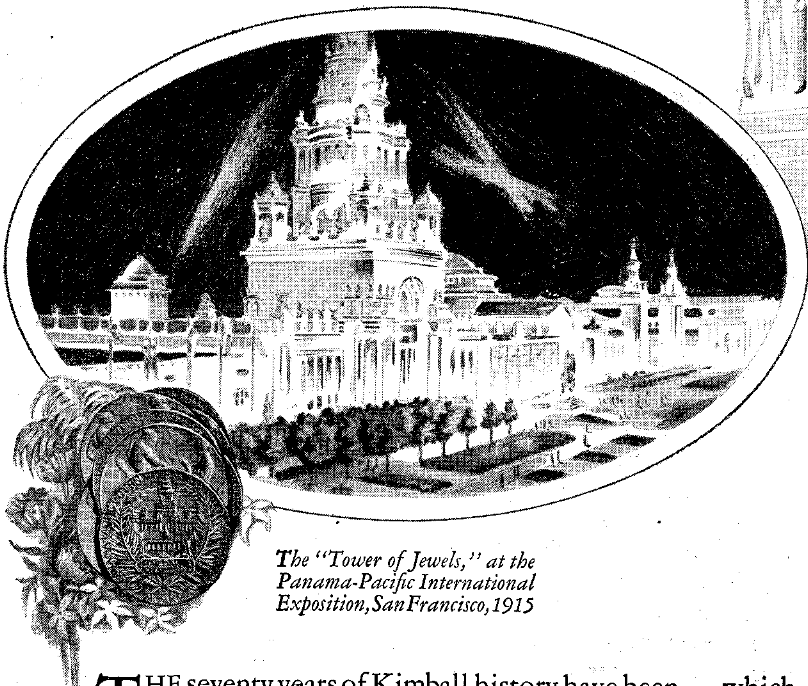


The Statue of "The Republic," at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893



The "Tower of Jewels," at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

THE seventy years of Kimball history have been marked by signal honors. Half way down the years came the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893—the classic event in the annals of art and industry. Here Kimball instruments won the award for "superlative merit" and "highest standard of excellence in all branches of manufacture."

The opening of the Panama Canal, another world epoch, was celebrated in 1915. New honors in superlative measure were bestowed upon the Kimball piano. The intervening years had brought two other great expositions—the Trans-Mississippi of 1898, at which the only gold medal awarded any piano was bestowed upon the Kimball, and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific of 1909, which gave the highest awards in its power to Kimball pianos and pipe organs.

From decade to decade, high recognition has been earned in many other forms. The praises of Patti, the DeReszkes, Eames, and other eminent artists of years past find an echo in the admiration of Marshall, Levy, Liebling, and many others of today's leaders in the world of music. The Kimball is the instrument used by the last-named artist throughout his present concert tour on the Pacific Coast.

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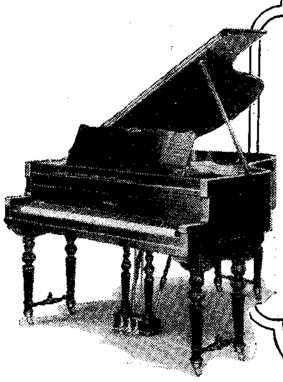

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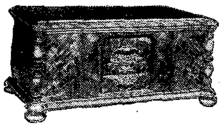
But in combination with the Grebe Synchrophase Seven, it attains its highest capabilities.



The Grebe Natural Speaker is priced at $35; the Grebe Synchrophase Seven at $135.

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INDIA'S "WOLF-CHILDREN" FOUND IN CAVES

WHEN an incredible thing is reported again and again, always by people of standing, it at last becomes at least debatable, and this is what has happened to stories of wolf-children. The most recent one—that of the Maiwana wolf-child captured seventy-five miles from Allahabad in British India—is taken seriously by writers noted for their hatred of sensationalism. The child, a boy, supposed to be between seven and twelve years old, "is able to stand" and "walks with a fair degree of ease," but at times "prefers to crawl, sitting on his haunches with his legs curled underneath him and propelling himself forward with the palms of his hands on the ground." As we are told, "doctors who have examined him say that he has lived on roots and herbs for years. Altho he is now given meat, he frequently eats grass when taken out in the cool of the evening. He has a voracious appetite, is subject to fits, and at times exhibits fierceness. His only talk is a kind of bark, which he keeps up continuously. On the left side of his face he has a scar which local doctors believe may have been inflicted by a wolf," and "the scar drags his left eye down in an unnatural expression." He was found by herdsmen in a wolf's cave, and a London dispatch to the Baltimore *Evening Sun* tells us that he is now in a home for mental sufferers at Bareilly. After giving us the story in detail, the correspondent goes on to explain why he takes it seriously. We read:

> Alleged wolf-children used to be discovered frequently in India.
>
> Most of them have been discovered in the Province of Oudh, where the Maiwana case was reported.
>
> The orphanage maintained by the Church Missionary Society of London at Secundra, near Agra, in the Province of Oudh, has sheltered a number of alleged wolf-children.
>
> The most famous of them, the one commonly known as the Secundra wolf-boy, is the best authenticated case within the memory of living man. This boy was captured in 1867 by a shooting expedition in the unfrequented jungles of Bulandshahr. The hunters surprized a stray wolf, which they followed to a small mound of earth with a flat-topped rock sticking out of the mound. A small, strange-looking animal was asleep in the sun on the rock.
>
> To the amazement of the hunting party, it proved to be a boy, who leaped from the rock as soon as he saw the hunters and, running on all fours, disappeared into a cave along with the startled wolf.
>
> The hunters were either unable or afraid to go further; but, feeling that something ought to be done, they returned to Bulandshahr, and consulted the magistrate. They were advised to go back to the cave and smoke out the wolf and its weird companion. This they did. The wolf was shot as soon as it rushed out and its companion was pounced upon and captured after a severe struggle, during which several members of the party were bitten. Two wolf cubs were also killed, and the party returned to the magistrate to claim a reward for the dead wolf and the dead cubs, and to exhibit the human being they had captured.
>
> The wolf bounty was paid and the wolf-boy was sent to the Secundra Orphanage. He was thought to be about seven or eight years old.
>
> For a long time he tore off the clothes that were supplied him and persisted in eating his food from the ground. As the years went by he became more docile and eventually was baptized, taking the name of Sanicher, which is Hindustani for Saturday, the day on which he was captured.
>
> His head was small, his forehead low and narrow; his eyes were large and gray and restless. He squinted incessantly and when walking lifted his feet high like a man walking through wet grass, his entire body moving in a series of jerks.
>
> There were large scars on his face, supposedly the marks of bites. His arms were only nineteen inches long, and scientists who examined him believed their development had been arrested by his habit of moving on all fours.
>
> He lived in the orphanage for thirty years, but never learned more than a few words.

Discussing the wolf-boy captured near Maiwana, the New York *Times* remarks that "the case is not to be laughed down as a bit of folk-lore," for "in India an immemorial 'legend' may be a contemporary fact." Says *The Times:*

> Less than a hundred years ago wolves were much more common and dangerous there than now. They often carried off children, whose ornaments of gold and silver were found in the dens by the people. In famines children were often abandoned in the forests. If they happened to survive, they were said to have been nurtured by the wolves. The physicians in India and in London are incredulous. "Only native chatter," you can hear them say.
>
> In the '70s Max Muller tried to get district officers, sportsmen, and naturalists in India to inquire into cases of wolf-children on the spot. This latest case seems to have furnished opportunity enough. Meanwhile, correspondents of the London *Times*, old Indians, missionaries and so on have adduced a large body of testimony.

Here the New York editor quotes General Burton, who recognized "an element of doubt" concerning wolf-children, but nevertheless wrote confidently,

> "Several wolf-boys have been kept at the Secundra Orphanage at Agra, where one was seen by Valentine Ball, of the Survey of India, in 1874. He had then been nine years at the institution, and was supposed to be about fifteen. Ball mentioned the shortness of his arms, only nineteen inches in length, as being due to arrested growth through his going about on all fours. He was said to have been brought into the Magistrate's Court with the body of a she-wolf and two cubs, exhibited for reward, with whom he had been found. . . .
>
> "At Chupra, in 1843, a man and his wife went out to cut their crop of wheat. With them was their child, marked on the knee by a severe scald. While they were at work the boy was carried off by a wolf. Six years later a wolf with three cubs and a boy was seen ten miles from Chupra, and the boy caught after a fierce resistance. He was recognized by the mother as her boy, the mark of the scar on the knee being plainly visible."

As the editorial goes on to say, "General

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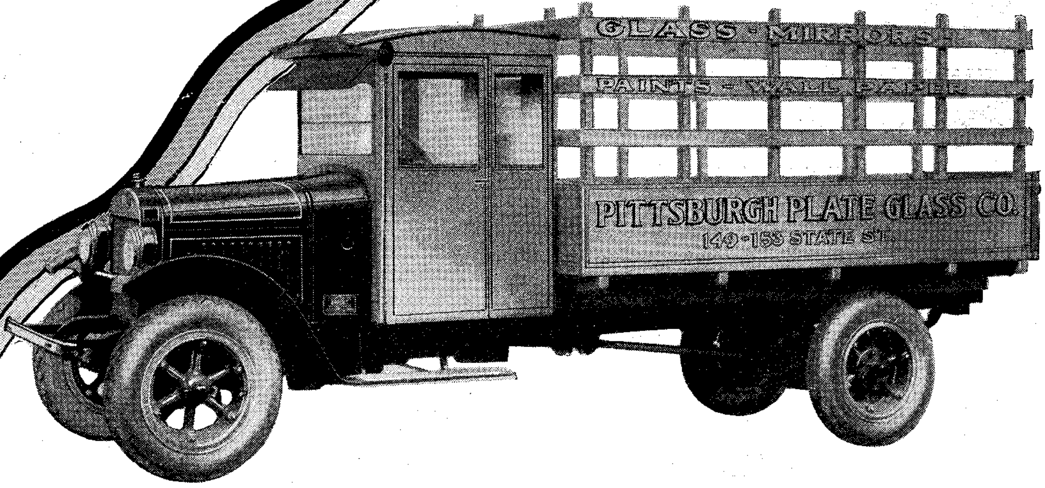

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Burton's letter drew one from a former Governor of Agra and Oudh, who saw the Secundra wolf-child in 1877, and a generation later had a talk with the father in charge." Of that particular counterpart of Mowgli we learn:

> The wolf-child lived to be between thirty and forty; "was strongly addicted to tobacco"—O excellent wolf!—"and never spoke." General Burton, still under the spell of skepticism, thinks that "wolf-children are always males." An Oxford man quotes from a letter written by a member of the Oxford Mission in Calcutta last December: "An Indian friend of mine, a Christian priest, has in his charge a girl who some four years ago was dug out of a wolf's den with another child who died. The living child is now guessed to be about twelve. She can now walk upright and has become fairly human in her habits, but her mind develops very slowly."
>
> Mowgli is an historical, actual figure. He seems real even to persons tormented with "historic doubts" of the existence of "Big Bill" Thompson.

THE LONG-DISTANCE RADIO DOCTOR

MEDICAL treatment of patients in vessels at sea, by radio from the U. S. Public Health Service, is being carried on with great success, according to the Radio Section of the New York *Sun*. More than 300 requests for aid have been attended to in this way during the last year. This long-distance free medical advice has now been given for some years, counting among its patients ships at sea having no physicians on board. We read:

> This class is limited to tramp steamers, since passenger vessels are required to maintain a ship's doctor. However, physicians on passenger vessels are frequently in a quandary as to the best course to pursue, and by soliciting radio medical advice are enabled to get the benefit of a consultation held by the foremost doctors of the Public Health Service.
>
> Every one, no doubt, has experienced the anxiety of waiting for a doctor to answer a call in the night. The minutes seem like hours. Consider, tho, the captain of a vessel one thousand miles out at sea, no physician on board and one of the crew desperately ill. What would have happened to that seaman in the old days, when hardened sea dogs, sympathetic but helpless because of lack of training, could do no more than leave their sick companions to their fate? In those days an ailing sailor was lucky if he escaped "Davy Jones's locker."
>
> To-day the captain of such a vessel would send out a wireless message to the nearest marine hospital or relief station. These messages are given the right of way and handled free of charge by governmental and commercial radio stations. Upon receipt of a call for aid, a telephone message is immediately sent to the point of salvation to which the calls are indicated, no radio station being maintained by the Public Health Service at any of its relief stations.
>
> Many interesting cases have occurred

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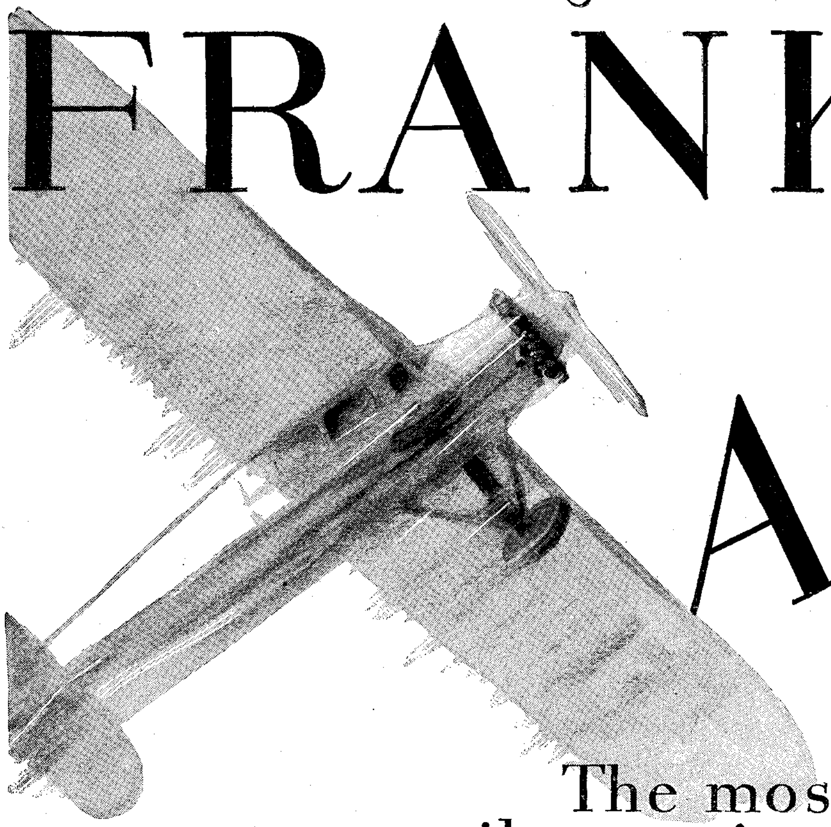

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7-passenger models—(128 inch wheelbase)—the up-to-date family cars—commodious and light weight

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New ways to do new things—that's the spirit of the Airman—dashing, daring, care-free—the automobile's nearest approach to flying.

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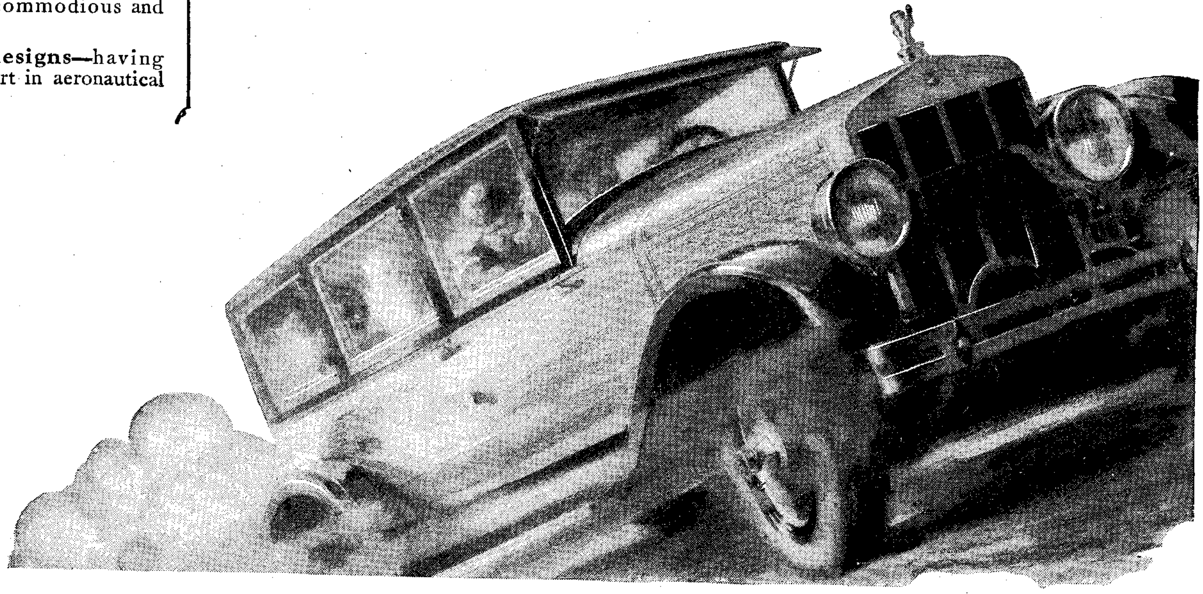

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The Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., manufacturers of Yellow Strand, were pioneers in the industry. All the wire for their famous brand is drawn to their own specifications, from Sheffield Steel.

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This company also makes all standard grades of wire rope for all purposes.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE COMPANY
841 North First Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Eastern Office and Warehouse: 68 Washington St., New York City
Western Office: Seattle **Factories: St. Louis and Seattle**
Authorized Dealers in all Industrial Localities

Motorists

Carry a Basline Autowline in your car and safeguard your spare tire with Powersteel Autowlock. Both are made of Yellow Strand. Ask your accessory dealer.

Yellow Strand
WIRE ROPE

L858

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

since this novel way of treating the sick at sea was introduced by the Public Health Service through its marine hospitals. In one instance, a freighter nearing the port of Baltimore developed engine trouble. While at anchor, off an uninhabited stretch of coast, one of her crew fell through an open hatchway and suffered a fracture of the leg. The radio transmitter was brought into action and the message picked up by a station at Cape May, New Jersey. The station advised the Marine Hospital at Baltimore by long-distance telephone, giving the location of the ship. The hospital sent back word through the Cape May radio station that an ambulance would be sent immediately with a doctor to the place where the disabled ship lay, which was some fifteen or twenty miles from the hospital. The doctor directed the removal of the seaman from ship to shore and took him to the hospital.

Selected at random, the following cases suggest the beneficent power of radio as a rescue agency at sea, either in prescribing medical treatment or in speedily summoning help to a ship in distress. Where relief is imperative, radio is indispensable on the ocean, where land lines terminate and vast expanses of water begin. Illustrative of medical advice by radio to vessels at sea, Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cumming cites examples that are typical rather than extraordinary, and real rather than imaginary:

Steamship *Elestero.*
To Marine Hospital New York.

Patient susceptible malaria. Fever not high yesterday. Was given fifteen grains quinin. Felt good this morning. Had breakfast and supper. Walked on deck 9 P. M. to-night. Got chills and shivers. Head hot. Temperature 96. Give advice.

C. D. PEDERSON Master.

PEDERSON Master.
Steamship *Elestero:*

Put man to bed. External heat for chills. Hot drinks ten grains quinin four times a day. Reduce doses to one-half if ringing in ears. Report to-morrow.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

On board Steamer *Elestero.*

Referring to sick man here the treatment advised by you has improved him. Chills left him about 3 A. M. to-day. Feeling fairly good. Not much fever. Still continue to give quinin four grains every three hours. Craving for food. Any other advice be appreciated.

C. D. PEDERSON.

Master Steamer *Elestero:*

Continue treatment advised yesterday. Give for food, soup, eggs, toast, crackers, fruit, custards, soft vegetables, and occasionally boiled meat, drinking water and lemonade generously; tea and coffee occasionally. Give Epsom salts for laxative if necessary. Keep in bed until fever disappears.

MARINE HOSPITAL No. 70,
NEW YORK.

On board Steamship *Delphinula.*
To Medical Officer,
Marine Hospital No. 70, New York:

Delphinula has patient very bad poisoned finger or Whitlow finger. Has been lanced twice. Soaked in hot water and carbolic disinfectant, also bread poulticed every two hours. Given a laxative. After seven days' treatment shows no improvement. Finger badly swollen; slight lump under

arm. Patient otherwise seems well. Age 20. Please advise further treatment.
MASTER.

Master, Steamship *Delphinula:*
Stop carbolic disinfectant. Stop bread poultice. Soak finger in hot salt water solution, one teaspoonful table salt to one glass of water every other hour while awake. Between times put large dressing soaked in above solution on hand and up to shoulder, keep dressing warm with hot-water bottle. Keep hand elevated to level of shoulder. DR. SPRAGUE.

Steamship *Ensley City.*
To Marine Hospital, San Francisco,
Due 10 P. M. fourth. Can marine hospital ambulance and doctor's boat meet me immediately we anchor for transfer of patient referred to in previous messages. If so, will advise exact time arrival from Farralone. MASTER.

Master, *Ensley City:*
Wire quarantine station requesting that doctor board ship after hours because of illness among crew. Marine Hospital will send ambulance as soon as notified patient is shoreside. MARINE HOSPITAL.

HOW THE GIPSY GIRL TELLS YOUR FORTUNE

"IT is all memorized," said a gipsy fortune-teller the other day in explaining her method to a newspaper woman. "It is handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation. All that we learn to acquire is the ability to detect characteristics, mannerisms, of all types of people." Unbending still more, she added, "I said you were nervous. I could tell that from the way your hand twitched when I held it. You also chewed your lips, a sure indication of great nervousness. I saw your wedding ring. It shines with newness. And you are young. You could not have been married long." Lapsing into broken English she spoke of the gipsies, who have about 3,000 fortune-telling booths in this country. "People think we wild. We not wild. We save money and buy property. We rich people, but, like to do this." As the writer tells us, "a swarm of gipsies have established themselves in booths along the coast-wise boardwalks," where "few pleasure-seekers resist the call: 'Tell your past, present, and future for fifty cents? Tell your fortune?'" Published in the New York *Times*, the article informs us:

> Usually the booths are clean. The gipsies have the proud appearance of having recently been bathed and combed; the fingers that lightly hold the hand of the client are well cared for. A pot of ice-water stands on the table across which meet the hands of customer and fortune-teller. The gipsy woman dips her fingers into the pot before going through the motions of reading the lines in a hand at which she glances intermittently.
>
> She allows the hand to rest gently within her own while her glance roves over the clothes, the jewelry, or coiffure of her customers.
>
> Leaning against the outside supports of the booth, which is sheltered from the sun by cheap drapery hung low in the front, stand usually two squat men of dark complexion. They are the husbands,

Steel Insures Strength and Security

THE FLEXIBLE BUILDING MATERIAL—*STEEL*

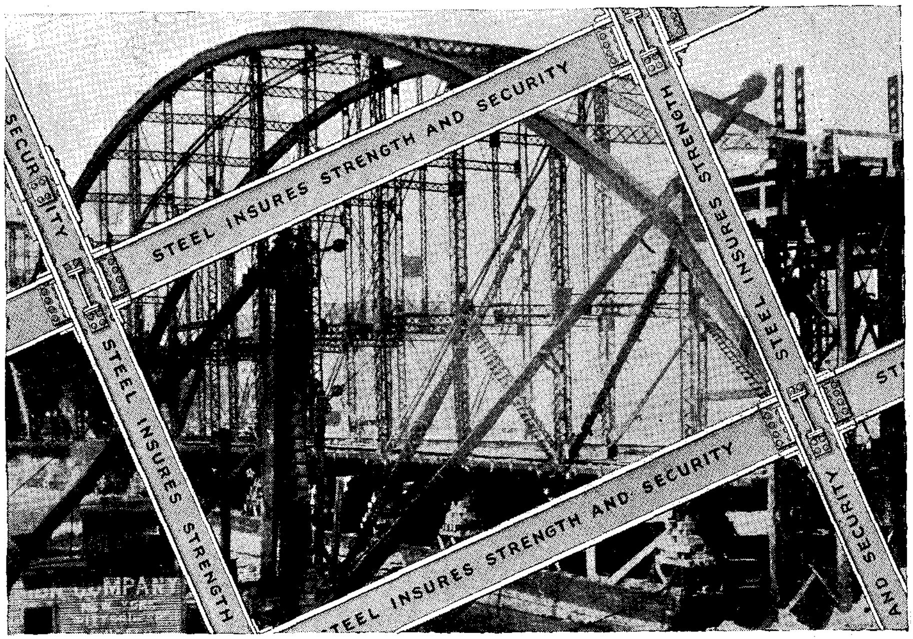


Photo courtesy "Construction Methods"

Removal of the south span of the Sixth Street Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. After many years' service the bridge was in such good condition that it could be removed safely for re-erection. The span has been lowered and placed on pontoons ready for floating down-stream. The removal of this 440-foot truss span intact is an amazing tribute to the flexibility of structural steel.

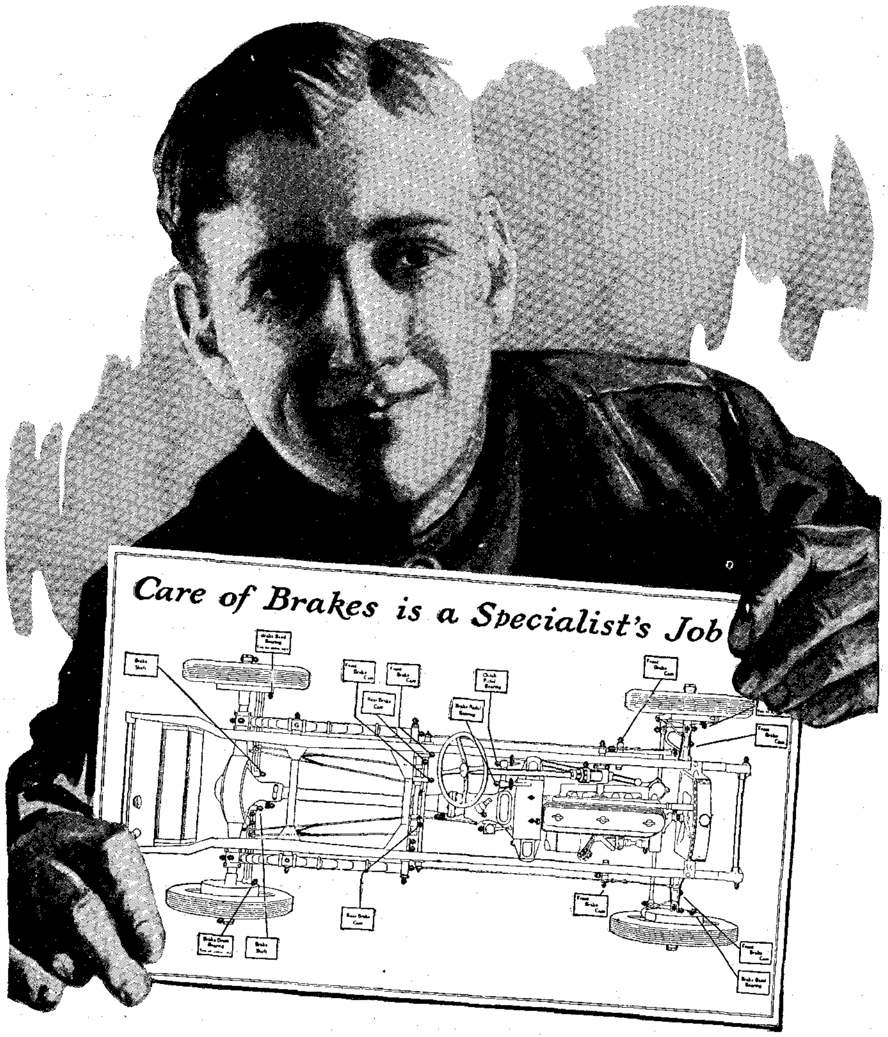
You can build, alter, extend, remodel, remove a steel building more quickly than *any* other kind of fire-resisting building. The Atlanta Baseball Stadium is one of many structures built of steel to facilitate rapid removal if necessary. The old Madison Square Garden was one of many razed buildings yielding high salvage because it was built of steel.

Steel is the strongest, safest, and most flexible of all building materials. Its strength is unaffected by the always uncertain human element in construction. Its safety is predetermined by chemical and physical tests. Find out more about steel at no cost or obligation to you. Write for the informative fact-book, "STEEL NEVER FAILS."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

The co-operative non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of the United States and Canada. Correspondence is invited. Address: 285 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"Consult a Thermoid Brake-anic"


Care of Brakes is a Specialist's Job

Let a Thermoid Service Station Keep Your Brakes Healthy--

For Safety's Sake! Watch that brake!

Let a Thermoid Service Station line it with a brake lining that is a-b-s-o-l-u-t-e-l-y DEPENDABLE. Let them keep that brake properly adjusted and oiled. Let them tell you what you ought to know about keeping good brakes good.

This specialized service never costs you more. It may cost you less. Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining is one of the most-expensive-to-make on the market. Yet its list prices to the car owner are much lower than those charged for many inferior linings.

By careful adjustment, cleaning and oiling of every brake part the Thermoid Service Station takes the stitch in time that saves nine.

Look for this Sign of a Quality and Fair Price Shop

Thermoid Brake Lining Service

THERMOID RUBBER COMPANY
Factories and Main Offices: TRENTON, N. J.

Makers of Thermoid Hydraulic Compresssd Brake Lining, Thermoid Interwoven Brake Lining, Thermoid and Rexoid Transmission Lining, Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints, Thermoid Radiator Hose and Mechanical Rubber Goods

Thermoid

The All-Weather Brake Lining

Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining

"For Short Stops and Long Service"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the winter support of the wives who are their summer support. Their fierce mustachios twirling skyward, their thick hands, their hot black eyes, all aid in forming a picture that reeks of bohemia, a free life and an easy one.

Is it love of adventure that attaches these people to their way of life? Gipsy women scorn the idea, we are told. Said one:

"We own our country home in this town, a long, high, frame house with fourteen light, airy rooms. We American gipsies, we do not roam about the country. We are not like Brazilian gipsies who live in dirty wagons or cars and have no place to call home. In winter we live in New York, on Delancey Street, and send our children to school. They must be educated American children. We live in houses. We are good American gipsies, citizens."

"How many camps are there in this country?" the fortune-teller was asked.

"Oh, I can not say how many gipsy camps there are. Gipsies are divided. There are Brazilian, American, and Roumanian gipsies in this country. Some have their kings still," she said, "but American gipsies have only one boss. He in Washington, the President. We are not dirty. We try to be good Americans.

"We do not steal, we respectable. We will send our babies to college when they grow up—not be dummy, like mother—father."

Then came the fortune-telling:

"For fifty cents I tell you one hand," the gipsy woman said. "For dollar I read both hands. You want know all or half?" Only half a fortune was wanted.

"You are very nervous," she droned. "You have been married only a short while. You are in danger of losing your husband to a blonde or brunette, both of whom are also jealous and envy you your good job. Beware of eating too much meat. You understand, understand?" The reading was peppered with her queries: "Understand, understand? Tell the truth, am I right? Understand?"

She took up her droning. "You will come into some money soon, you will be very happy. You have had some trouble, little trouble with your husband. You will have more trouble. Watch your temper. You will take a long journey. You are good-hearted, you do things for everybody, nobody does things for you. You extravagant, you spend money foolish. You buy much clothes; your husband no like, understand? You going have two children, you be very happy, you live sixty-five years. Good luck, make a wish."

When the newspaper woman asked if such predictions as the one about the "blonde or brunette" were not likely to make trouble—

The gipsy shook her head with a wise air. "Oh, no, that only makes love bigger and better. When you are in danger of losing something precious you hold it more dear. I took a chance on believing that you held a job; most modern girls work. And for every girl with a job there are dozens of blondes and brunettes who would like to have that job, so that was a safe statement.

She thought the others fully as safe, and explained:

"The warning to beware of too much meat is always good.

"Every one gets some money. No matter how far away from the time I told your fortune, you would always say I predicted it. Of course, you will be happy; no one unhappy all the time. It is safe to tell any person that they will have trouble, that they must watch their tempers.

"Every one takes journeys, at some time or other. No person thinks his heart is mean, or that he is stingy, or that he doesn't do things for people. A customer always believes that he does things for everybody, but nobody does anything for him.

"It flatters a customer to be told that she is extravagant, that she is well drest. I took a chance in saying that your husband did not like you to be a spendthrift. Every young married couple has its lover's quarrels, no matter how trivial, and they are always called troubles."

"But what about your prediction of two children and a life of sixty-five years?" the customer asked. The gipsy shrugged her shoulders.

"Who knows? It makes the fortune nicer!"

Gipsies may stick to fortune-telling "because they like it," but it does not appear that they wholly enjoy being gipsies, for the gipsy woman, said, half questioning, half pleading, "I do not look gipsy, I look American?" Finally, as if telling her people's fortune, she remarked: "Some day we all be good American citizens with educated children; then nobody think we gipsies."

Knew His Nightingale.—One time on the Texas frontier a man came into a camp riding an old mule.

"How much for the mule?" asked a bystander.

"Jist a hundred dollars," answered the rider.

"I'll give you five dollars," said the other.

The rider stopt short, as if in amazement, and then slowly dismounted.

"Stranger," said he, "I ain't a-goin' to let a little matter of ninety-five dollars stand between me and a mule trade. The mule's yourn."—*Outlook.*

Broken Shackles.—"My dear," said the old man tenderly, "to-day is our diamond wedding, and I have a little surprize for you."

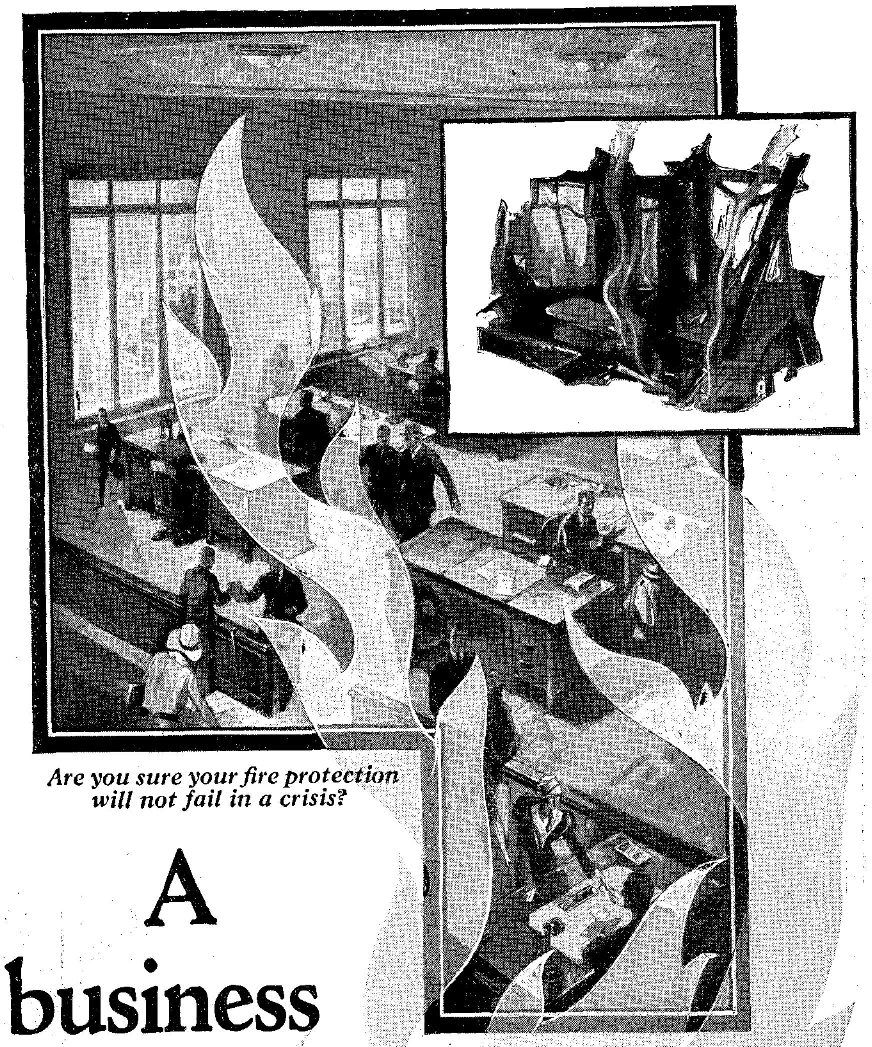
"Yes?" asked his silver-haired wife.

He took her hand in his. "You see this engagement ring I gave you seventy-six years ago?"

"Yes?" said the expectant old lady.

"Well, I paid the final instalment on it to-day, and I am proud to announce that it is now altogether yours."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

Royal Music.—One of the English shoe factories reports that it has had to adopt special processes to insure squeakiness in new shoes in order to satisfy the Indian trade. It seems that a chief of the Chudasama tribe in India, who orders his shoes from London, by chance received a pair of the squeaky kind. His barefooted subjects were very much imprest by the chief's loud footwear, and now all the other Indian buyers are demanding shoes with a squeak, the squeakier the better.—*Outlook.*



Are you sure your fire protection will not fail in a crisis?

A business setback *that fire insurance can't repay!*

"We were doing a splendid business—Expected to break our record for yearly earnings—But now we'll be lucky to show any profit at all!

"Fire insurance may rebuild the plant—yes. But several months of idleness will set us back badly.

"Fire extinguishers? We had plenty—and they had worked before. But they didn't seem to do any good this time!"

ANOTHER CASE where fire protection was *not correctly adapted to the risks involved.*

Fires are not all alike, and require different types of fire extinguishers to put them out—and unless the right extinguisher is applied in the right place your "protection" may not protect you!

Why gamble? Foamite-Childs fire protection engineers can prescribe and supply unfailing, scientific safeguards for every kind of fire hazard. They are unprejudiced in their recommendations. The company behind them makes *every type* of fire-extinguishing appliance.

Our illustrated booklet, "Correct Protection Against Fire," will show whether or not you are now taking unnecessary chances. Write for a free copy.

Foamite-Childs Corporation, Fire Protection Engineers and Manufacturers, 972 Turner Street, Utica, N. Y. Sales and Engineering Representatives in all leading cities. *Foamite-Childs of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.*

3 KINDS *of* FIRES

Extra-hazardous Fires of oil — grease — gasoline — can be surely controlled only by "smothering" them. Firefoam from *Foamite* appliances does this most effectively.

Automobile Fires; fires in motor boats and in live high voltage electrical equipment may be controlled by "stifling" under heavy gas, as with the discharge from a *Fire-Gun.*

Ordinary Fires of wood, paper, rubbish, can be "cooled" out with the *Childs* (Soda-Acid) Extinguisher, or, better still, "smothered" out with the *Foamite* Extinguisher.

Foamite-Childs Protection

A Complete Engineering Service

Against Fire

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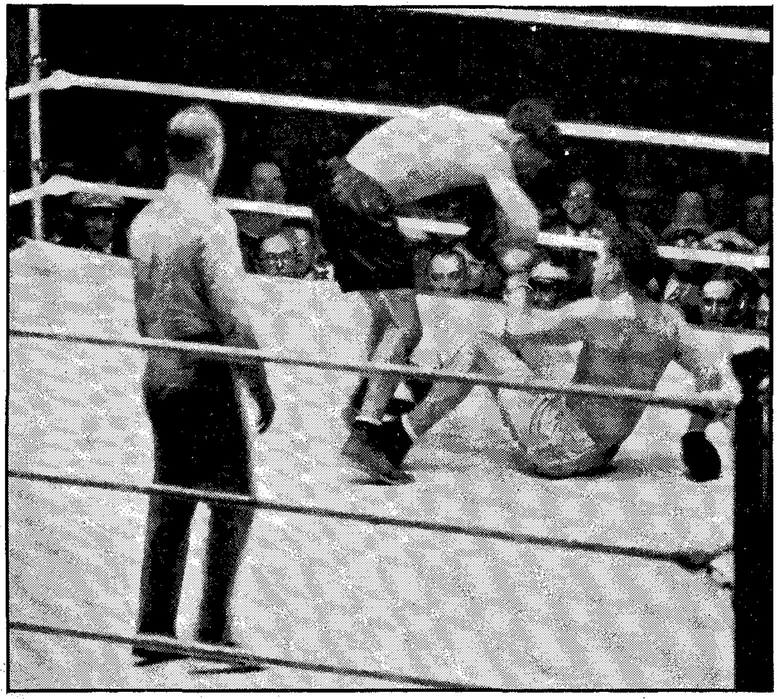
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

CURIOSITIES AND CALAMITIES OF THE BIG SCRAP



International Newsreel photograph

THAT BREATHLESS MOMENT IN THE SEVENTH ROUND

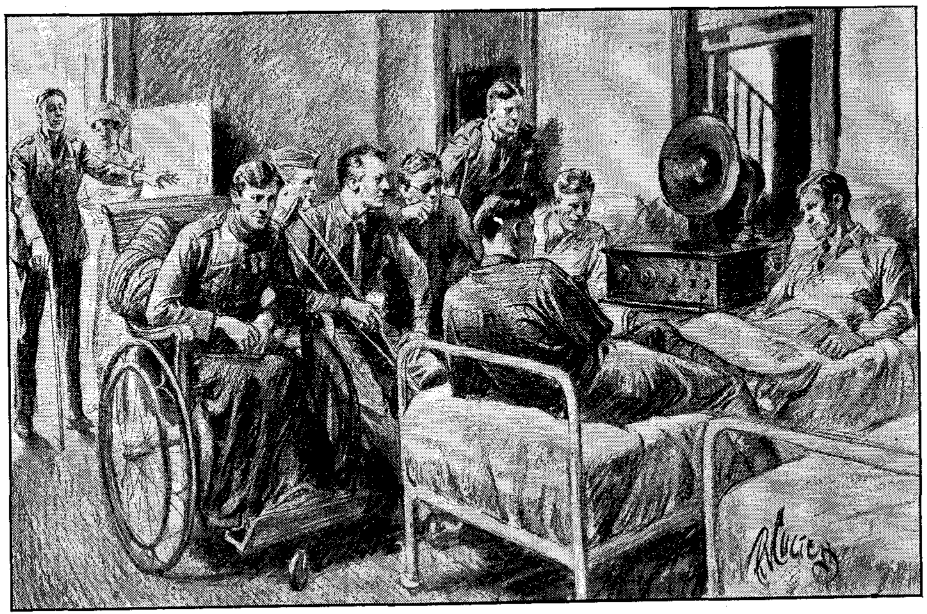
It shows champion Tunney floored—for the first time in his ring career—while the attitude of Dempsey, hovering over him, seems to indicate that the blow has just been struck, and that the referee has not yet intervened and ordered Dempsey to a distant corner.

ELEVEN FIGHT FANS DIED, and one swallowed a toothpick. Such, we gather, were the principal casualties scored by the accomplished Mr. Graham McNamee in broadcasting his breathless and sometimes almost choking description of the eventful fracas between Mr. Tunney and Mr. Dempsey. Then we read of a chauffeur of a Hollywood family—one not unconnected with the prize-ring and the movies—who wagered all he owned, plus his employer's car, on a Dempsey victory. Also of a New York boy who abstracted a sizable sum from his father's exchequer to go to Chicago to see the fight. Also of a man named Tunney, who got into a damaging fight with a critic of his namesake's victory. One of the fatalities, by the way, was that of a Dempsey, of Detroit, who "died in heated defense of his namesake's prowess after the decision had been announced." According to the Associated Press, which compiled the casualty list, three of the deaths occurred to radio fans whose hearts could not surmount the excitement of the seventh round, when Mr. Tunney was on the floor, taking a count of nine, while Mr. McNamee, through millions of loud-speakers, almost threw a fit. Other victims in various parts of the country survived the terrible seventh, only to succumb at the end of the furious tenth, when the referee's decision came through. Such were some of the incidents connected with an event which the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* calls "a public debauch," and "a Neronic monstrosity." No one begrudges a good fighter his purse, argues this critic, "but to count that purse in millions of dollars is fantastic, and comparable only to the incidents of the final decay of the Roman Empire, when gladiators were made Senators." On the lighter side of the picture we hear of Dempsey's mother proclaiming that Tunney is a better man than her precious offspring; and here is an odd bit chronicled by the New York *Herald Tribune* under a New Britain date-line:

> At least one regular church attendant has been made as a result of Gene Tunney's victory over Jack Dempsey. The Rev. Samuel Sutcliffe, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church here, expected the marine to win, and was willing to back his expectations with money. Harry Blews, proprietor of a refreshment store, expected Dempsey to win, and had the time to back his opinions. So an agreement was reached.
>
> If Dempsey won, the minister was to spend at least five cents each day for 365 days in the refreshment store, while if Tunney won, Blews was to attend Mr. Sutcliffe's church each Sunday for fifty-two weeks.
>
> Blews will start paying his bet to-morrow morning.

Other ministers here and there have taken occasion to deplore the current public interest in prize-fights. The Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Meyers, of Los Angeles, preaching a guest sermon from a New York Baptist pulpit, is quoted thus by *The Herald Tribune:*

> "Who can say that those miserable pieces of humanity who fought a bloody battle this week brought themselves to a high level of life by it? Muscular strength, indeed, in their cases, has been the means of dragging them down to the level of the animals. The tigers, the elephants, and the wolves of the



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THE LOUD-SPEAKER: "We are now at the ring-side for the most important battle of the century."
—*Life.*

$15,000.00 *in cash prizes for a slogan about* WOOD

Read the fascinating story of Nature's most friendly and useful material. Know more about its beauty, durability and economy. Learn the truth about America's vast and permanent supply of timber. Then send us your slogan!

This message may mean $5,000 to you. And remember that these slogan contest prizes are seldom won by professional writers or technical experts. Nearly always the winners are people who never expected to win. So do not skip anything—not one word.

No timber shortage

Almost everyone has been induced to believe that this country is confronted by an acute shortage of timber. This is not true.

In fact, Col. William B. Greeley, U. S. Forester, urges the nation to "Use wood and conserve the forests." For timber is a *crop*. It needs to be cut when ripe. Failure to do so means *waste*.

There is enough standing timber in the United States today to build a new six-room house for every family in this country, Canada, South America, all of Europe and the entire British Empire! And the *additional* lumber supplied by the *yearly growth* of standing trees would build a continuous row of these houses along both sides of a street reaching from New York to San Francisco.

These are not "opinions" but *facts* backed up by extensive investigations and published reports of the United States Forest Service.

Better lumber than ever

Not only plenty of lumber—but *better* lumber! Today, *American Lumber Standards*, adopted by the industry and endorsed by the U. S. Government, give the purchaser protection he never had before.

Certified by official inspectors and responsible manufacturers, lumber is now a *guaranteed* product. The user knows exactly what he is buying, and is sure of getting what he pays for.

Universal adoption of reliable standards has won for the Lumber Industry high praise from Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, leader in the movement for waste elimination and fair dealing in modern business.

Wood built America

Without wood there could have been no America!

Stout wood ships brought the settlers of America across the wide stretches of the stormy Atlantic. Wood sheltered them in sturdy log cabins and wood housed their descendants in colonial mansions—many of which endure today.

Throughout the Thirteen Colonies wood built the homes, the churches, the town halls, the schools. Wood built the wharves, the warehouses, the stockades, the barns, the corn cribs, the bridges.

Later, the Forty-Niners battled their way over the long cruel trail to California in covered wagons made of wood. On ties of wood the railroads advanced unceasingly, West, East, North and South.

Uses constantly increasing

Twenty years ago there were less than 2600 commercial and industrial uses for wood. Today there are more than 4500.

From the staunch timbers in mine shafts to the buoyant strength of Lindbergh's immortal plane, wood serves mankind in countless and ever-increasing ways.

Wood endures

The oldest and most beautiful homes in America are houses built of wood. Many of them stand today, as sound in timber and beam, and *as livable*, as they were before the Revolution. These early American homes teach us that when you build of wood and build right, the building lasts!

Wood endures—and the supply is enduring. It is the only one of our natural resources that *grows*. The mine becomes a gaping hole; the forest forever *renews*.

Wood is beautiful

Wood possesses a pleasing natural beauty of grain and texture that mellows and deepens with age and defies imitation. Wood can be fashioned and carved and fitted into thousands of charming designs.

And surely it is significant that the American architect prefers lumber for his own home!

Wood is friendly

Of all materials there is none so *friendly*, with such a sense of human companionship as wood. Wood is warm and alive to the touch. The handle of a tool, the steering wheel of your car, the arm of your chair, the bowl of your pipe—you like the feel of them because they are wood.

Wood is economical

Wood is stronger, pound for pound, than any other material. It is easily and cheaply fitted to special forms for special needs. Its moderate cost is due today, in no small measure, to the elimination of waste. There is a grade of lumber for every purpose, a right wood for every need.

* * *

To inspire renewed and greater appreciation of wood, and to make more widely known its almost endless variety of uses, manufacturers of American Standard Lumber in the National Lumber Manufacturers Association are preparing an extensive educational campaign. The first thing the Association wants is a "slogan." Send your coupon *now!*

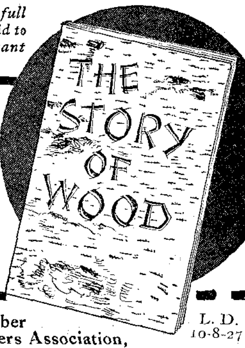
NATIONAL LUMBER
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
Washington, D. C.
Manufacturers of American Standard Lumber

This free booklet may mean $5000.00 to you

Send today! Mail coupon below or write for booklet which will be sent you postpaid. It contains the *Official Blank on Which Your Slogan Must Be Submitted.* This may mean $5,000.00 added to your bank account. So mail your coupon right now.

First Prize . . .	**$5,000**
Second Prize . . .	**2,000**
Third Prize . . .	**1,000**
Four Prizes (each) .	**500**
Fifty Prizes (each) .	**100**
Total,	**$15,000**

In case of tie, the full prize will be paid to each tying contestant



Contest
Closes
Dec. 15.,
1927

National Lumber
Manufacturers Association,
P. O. Box 811, Washington, D. C

L. D.
10-8-27

Gentlemen:—I want to enter your $15,000 Prize Slogan Contest. Please send me free copy of your booklet, "The Story of Wood," so that I may qualify.

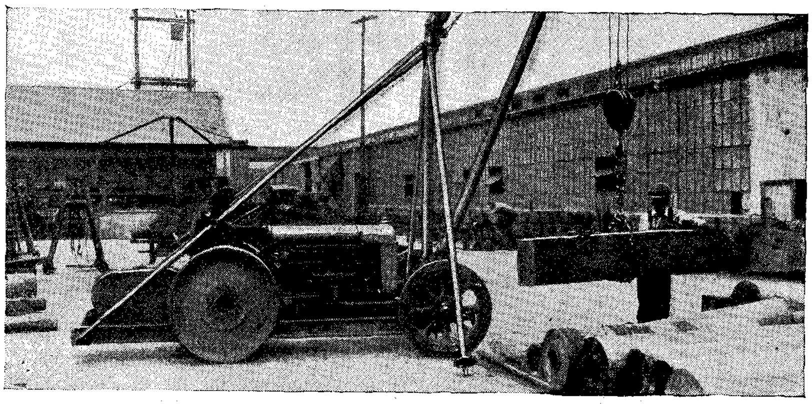
Name..

Street..

R. F. D., Town or City..

State..

VISIT a foundry . . . a steel mill . . . a construction job . . . an oil field . . . a logging operation . . . almost any place where industry carries on . . . and you'll either find a Fordson Industrial Power Unit or you'll find a place where the Fordson would save time and money.



Lifting and loading a 5000-pound billet of steel!

The power needs of all industry can be summed up in five movements . . . pulling, pushing, lifting, carrying and driving belts. The Fordson is doing them all . . . pulling long trains of heavily loaded trailers . . . pushing and shunting freight cars . . . operating hoists for mine cars and oil drills . . . picking up and loading heavy castings, 5000 pounds in some instances, with a small, convenient crane . . . driving rock crushers, pumps, compressors and a great variety of belt power jobs.

In many instances, the same Fordson is doing several of these operations . . . one after another! The Fordson equipped with a small crane, for instance, will not only load a trailer and haul it off, but will handle all sorts of belt power work as well. The Fordson with a winch is perfectly capable of doing any of the other operations required of it. Many of the most profitable uses of the Fordson require only a simple hitch . . . easily attached and removed . . . leaving it free for any other sort of work.

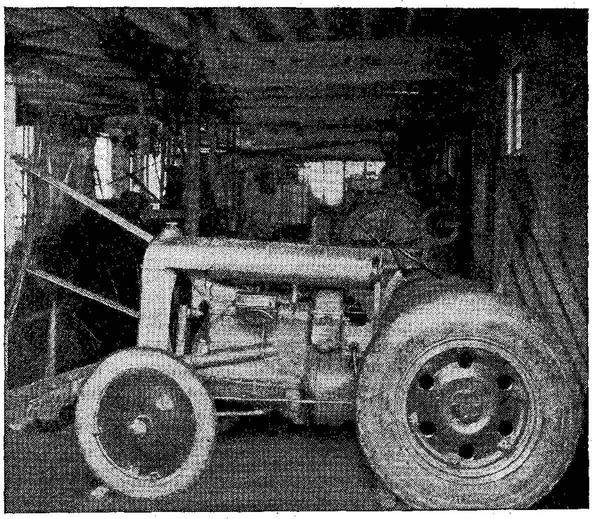
Because the Fordson may be so quickly and inexpensively adapted to such a great variety of work, it has won its place in industry. Because the Fordson is low in first cost, economical in operation and upkeep and ample in power, it *keeps* that place.

THE FORDSON

The simplicity of construction and the dogged reliability that have characterized all Ford automotive products reach a high point in the Fordson. The world-wide service organization that has followed the spread of Ford cars and Ford trucks to every crossroads of the nation provides trained mechanics and standard repair methods wherever the Fordson is used.

There is a place in your work for the Fordson Industrial Power Unit. There is a place in your business where the Fordson will save time and money.

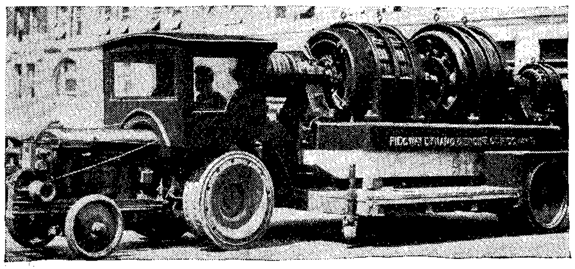
Study the power needs of your work. No effort could be more timely or more profitable in this day of critical production costs. Let our engineers show you how others have applied Fordson power to work similar to yours . . . perhaps exactly like it. Let us share with you whatever you may find useful of the great mass of information we have acquired on power costs from a study of the operation of the six hundred thousand Fordsons that are in use throughout the world.



The Fordson helps a laundry through an emergency with belt-power!

Power..and industrial progress

THE industry that is *under powered* today finds itself at a decided disadvantage in competition. Where power is insufficient, labor cannot *earn* satisfactory wages. Production is low . . . and costly. Markets are limited . . . for the final cost of the products and services of an under-powered industry must necessarily be higher than that of its full-powered competitor.



42,000 *pounds! The Fordson pulls it without difficulty!*

Between the extreme situation of the industry that has practically no power methods and that of the industry that uses ample power, there is much middle ground.

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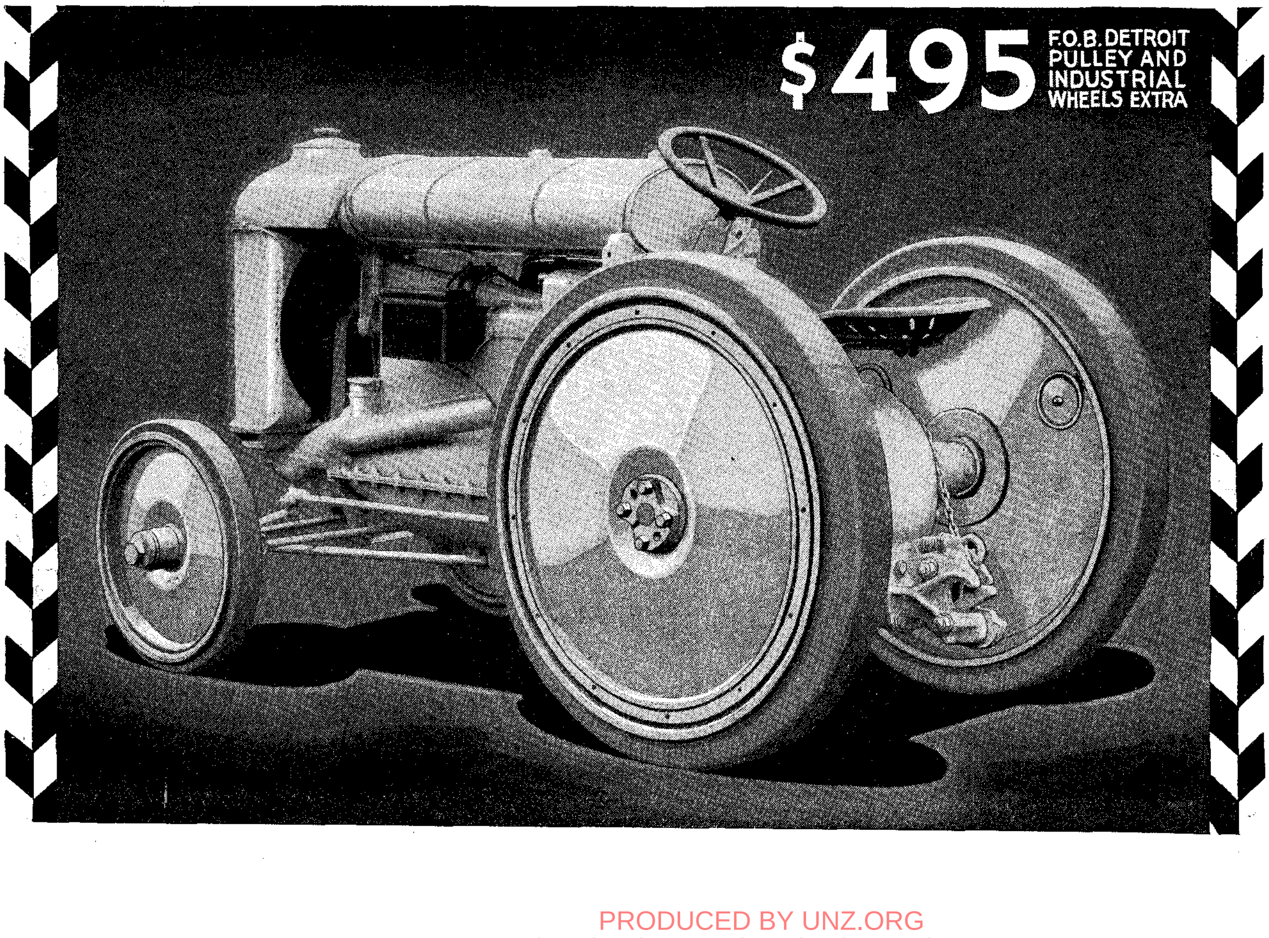

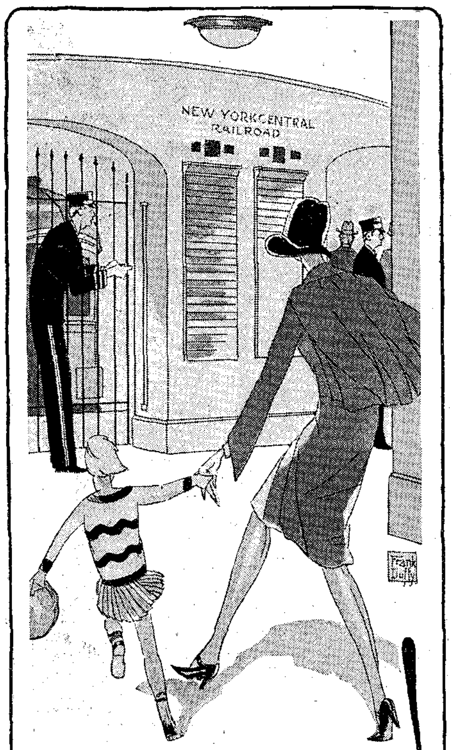

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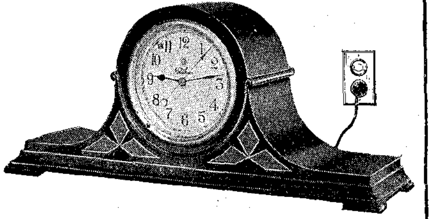

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

> jungle whom they emulate are stronger than they are or ever can be. They would run for their lives if they met these wild animals.
>
> "Scientists say that power will be sent around the world by radio soon, which will make it unnecessary for us to work more than an hour a day. I am not sure if this is good. We must grow better morally before we can dare to have so much leisure. I don't know if the radio is a blessing or not, anyhow. Did it not send out to 50,000,000 people a brutal, dastardly prize-fight which killed several listeners?"

On the other hand the social and political standing of the fight game is bolstered by the fact that "sixteen Governors" are reported to have been among the spectators of the Tunney-Dempsey fracas, not to mention "Mayors galore," and no end of other high celebrities, titled and untitled, foreign and domestic. Promoter Rickard, disappointed at the total of a "gate" some hundreds of thousands short of his expectations, is inclined to be peevish with the radio for giving home-going fight fans such satisfying (if occasionally lethal) entertainment at their own firesides, and he is quoted as expressing a desire to find out whether he can not tax the radio game handsomely for its ringside privileges. The universal interest in the combat moves the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* to explain that "never in the most splendid jousts of medieval times, or even on those rare occasions of old when armies stood at attention while their respective champions battled for supremacy, did a personal combat ever have such an audience as that one in the vast arena at Chicago." And the editorial continues:

> For while civilization has not altered the popular interest in a fight it has tremendously increased the means of information which are the sources of interest and the means of observation which enable great numbers to be virtual witnesses tho' they are far away. It is no exaggeration to say that the Chicago fight was actually witnessed by tens of millions of people, not only in America and on the continent of North America but in other parts of the world. For the radio has made it possible not only to be apprized instantly of every moment of the combat but to visualize it as it proceeds, and in fact to see it much better than those who are on the spot, but a considerable distance from the ring.
>
> And it is one of the amazing social phenomena of modern times that this form of combat which has become the accepted test of fighting supremacy has risen from the lowest dregs of society to a position where it is recognized, approved, and supported by the great majority of all classes of society. Once not so long ago utterly condemned by the law, it is now not only sanctioned by the law, under the conditions which the law prescribes, but is openly and gladly attended by the highest officers of the law. Once, but a little while since, a man of standing seriously risked his reputation by going to a prize-fight; Now no shame whatever attaches to it. Until quite recently no respectable woman could be seen in such a gathering; now it may be a social occasion recognized by the best society. And the other night in millions of homes, men, women, and children were thrilled by the details of the fight as they came over the radio.
>
> Is this an indication of a lowering of public refinement? Not in the least. It is the fight that has been refined. Formerly an exhibition of sheer brutality, it has been made subject to restrictive rules in the interest of the ring itself, and to regulatory laws in the interest of public morality. It has been transformed into a combat of skill and dexterity as well as of strength; a fair, clean contest of physical manhood in which brains are as important as brawn, and in which fair play and certain formal courtesies are required. Its injuries are seldom serious, and it is never so dangerous to life or limb as a football match. And the art of boxing, of which the championship-fight is the supreme exemplification, has such values for mind and body that it has been given an official place in the Army and Navy, in the schools and wherever athletic training is needful. Thus it has been given a moral standing which it previously lacked, and thus the inherent attraction of physical contest has been turned to public advantage. And thus also the victor of the prize-ring has become an object of public respect as well as of admiration, and receives greater rewards than the victor in any other competition. There were probably very few who appreciated the enthusiasm of the man who was proud "to shake the hand that shook the hand of Sullivan," but the feeling can be generally understood to-day.

There is an aftermath to every championship fight, writes Mr. W. O. McGeehan in the New York *Herald Tribune*—"a single incident that stands out from the spectacle and provides the experts and non-experts with bounteous food for discussion for years afterward." And we read on:

> In the case of the current battle of the century, in which Gene Tunney outfought Jack Dempsey and retained his golden crown, the principal topic of discussion among the legion of Rickard customers and friends of the customers is the knock-down in the seventh round. In the first minute of the seventh Dempsey caught Tunney with a smacking left hook and a straight right to the jaw, sending Gene tumbling to the rosined canvas for the first time in his pugilistic career.
>
> Tunney was on the floor fourteen seconds according to the split-second watches of calm and unimpeachable occupants of the press seats crouched under the edge of the ring. If you are a Dempsey enthusiast you will say that Dempsey thereby should have won by a knock-out. If you are a Tunney follower, you will agree that Dempsey reaped what he sowed, and that chickens come home to roost.
>
> Four years ago Dempsey fought the oxlike Firpo in a New York ring. In the first round of that fight Firpo sent Dempsey hurtling out of the ring to land on his shoulder-blades on the toil-worn portable typewriter of a scribe in the press box. Dempsey came back from that uncomfortable position and reeled into the ring, where he knocked Firpo into a comatose and extremely horizontal posture. But the evidence of "movie" cameras, recording so many feet of film per minute, showed that Dempsey was out of the ring for at least sixteen seconds.

Furthermore, Dempsey was guilty of a foul in the fight after every time that he lugged Firpo to the floor. The rules of boxing specify that the fighter that has cored a knock-down must immediately etreat to a neutral corner of the ring. Dempsey, groggy and punch drunk, defied his rule and stood over the prostrate Firpo waiting for the killing blow as the South American struggled to his feet.

But at Soldiers' Field last night referee Dave Barry refused to permit the old Dempsey tactics. The mauler from Manassa knocked Tunney to the floor and nstinctively crouched over his fallen foe with his fists cocked for the finishing punch.

Barry waved him aside. Dempsey tarted for his own corner, close by the ite of the knock-down, then trotted to a neutral corner. His action delayed the ount a full four seconds, for Illinois rules hat the count shall not start until the ighter scoring the knock-down is stationed n a neutral corner.

His desire to take more than an even break, as he often did in the days when he was champion, may have cost Dempsey he championship, altho Tunney's head leared after a few seconds and he was able o heed the instructions of his corner to tay down until the count of nine. In my opinion Tunney would have been up at the count of nine on a normal count, but obviously he would not have been as steady as he was after his rest of fourteen seconds.

Thus do chickens come home to roost, and the Biblical experts are upheld in their maxim "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." This, by the way, was the text read at the high mass attended by Gene Tunney last Sunday at the Wayside Chapel of the Little Flower, where prayers were offered for his victory.

Dempsey's own account of the matter is quoted by Don Maxwell in the Chicago *Tribune*, thus:

"When Tunney fell I did go into a corner. Not a human being in Soldiers' Field had ven a faint suspicion that I would hit Tunney when he was down.

"No one in that crowd had an idea that would try to strike him as he was rising.

"I repeat that I did go into a corner. I was behind Tunney as the pictures will show.

"In spite of these things the referee made me go into still another corner.

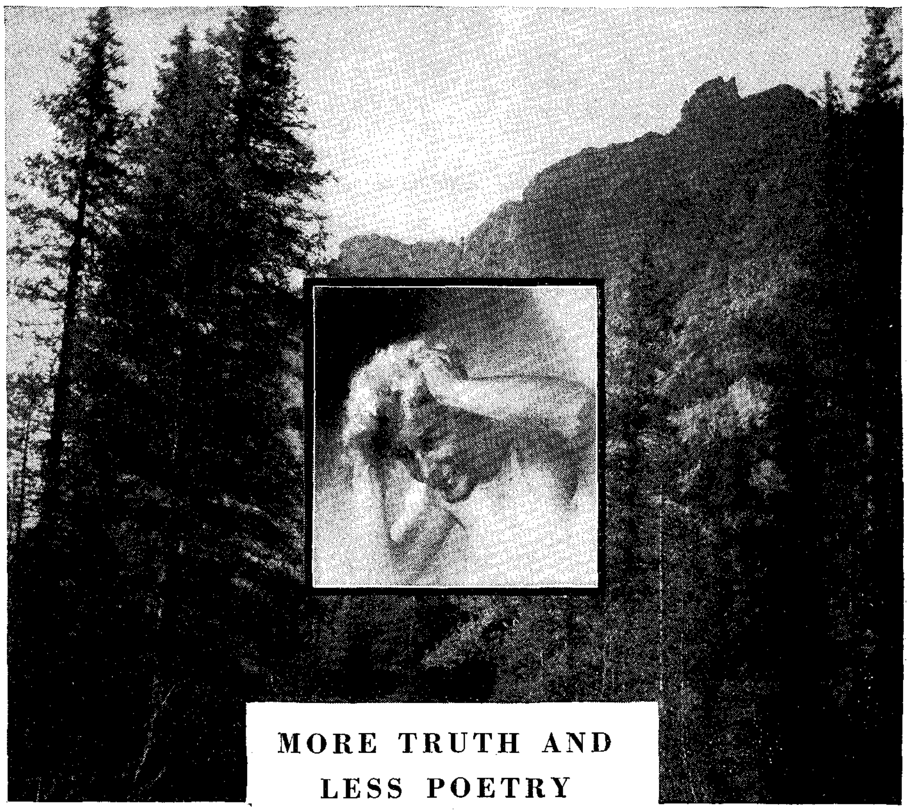
"All this took time. Seconds were years ight then. And those seconds used up in making me perform useless acts gave Tunney the time to recover. That cost me a championship, and I think I have a right to protest.

"Those statements attributed to me, aying that I acknowledged Tunney as the better man were the bunk," he said. "Tunney is a great boxer. I don't think here is a better boxer in the heavyweight ivision.

"But I still think I can whip him. I'm willing to meet him again. I read to-day hat Tunney said the public didn't want o see us fight again. He may be right. But I don't think the public is any too well satisfied with a champion who gets nocked down for a count of from thirteen o sixteen seconds and then dances around he ring three times trying to keep out of he challenger's way.

"I don't think that I'm through fighting. Of course, I may never get another fight. can't tell about that. But the way I feel ow is that I'm in as good a condition as ever was, and if a fellow will stand up and ght with me, I can whip him.

"I wasn't groggy at any time in the



MORE TRUTH AND LESS POETRY

about hair health

If poetic promises would grow hair there needn't be one bald man in the whole forty-eight states! But magic aside, what are some unvarnished *facts* about the day-to-day care of the hair?

The care of the hair is not a new subject. Doctors have studied it for years. As the makers of Packer's Tar Soap, we have studied it with doctors for years—over fifty years. Specialists have always recognized that pure pine-tar was very beneficial to the hair. In their books on the care of the hair and skin they have always recommended pine-tar.

The difficulty was that pine-tar alone could not be conveniently applied to the scalp. It remained for Daniel Packer, 60 years ago, to successfully incorporate pine-tar in a soap—Packer's Tar Soap. And ever since doctors have been recommending Packer's Tar Soap—largely because of the healthful qualities of the pine-tar in it.

If you talked to a doctor today about guarding your hair, he would probably tell you something like this: In the care of the average head of hair there is just one real secret. Wash it frequently with a fine soap like Packer's and—massage the scalp.

A hair soap, of course, should yield a mountain of lather—at the double-quick. Packer's does! And a great many men tell us that the piney fragrance of this willing Packer lather makes a shampoo fun—really!

So, if you suspect magic promises but wish to give your hair as fine and intelligent care as it can get, outside of special medical treatment, we suggest that you get a cake of Packer's Tar Soap in its metal box and begin to give your scalp the benefits of weekly Packer shampoos.

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For 10c (stamps or coin) we will send you a generous sample of Packer's Tar Soap and a copy of our new Manual, "The Care of the Hair." This profusely illustrated 28-page book presents the most scientific thought on the care of the hair; suggestions for the care of dry hair, oily hair, falling hair and dandruff. Fill in coupon, clip and mail.

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Box 85, G. P. O., New York, N. Y.
I enclose 10c. Please send me sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap and your Manual, "The Care of the Hair."

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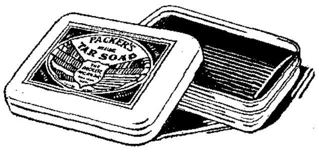

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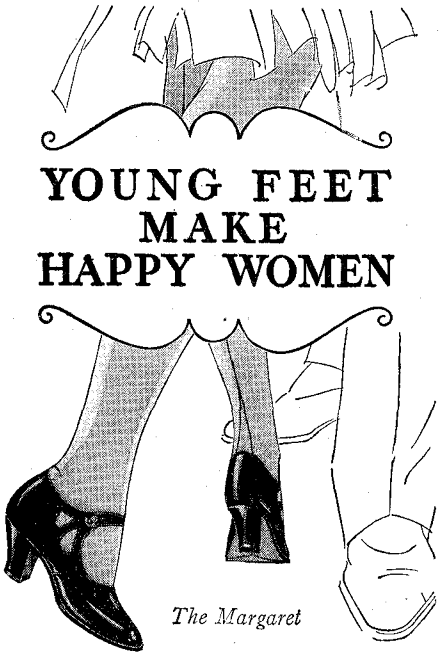

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

battle. I see that the experts thought that I was about all in during the fourth round and again in the tenth. I wasn't.

"I saw after three rounds that Tunney wasn't going to fight with me, and in that fourth round I decided to pull the old trick of pretending to be all in. I figured that Tunney might grow careless, and he did in that seventh round. That's when I caught him.

"When he began running away from me, I realized that the only way to win was to catch Gene napping. So in the tenth round I looked bad in order to get a chance for a knockout blow."

Throughout his talk Dempsey reiterated a fear of being called a "squawker." "Get me right," he said. "I'm not complaining about the fact that Tunney outpointed me, or that I didn't make as good a showing as my friends thought I would. I'm only saying that a fighter ought to be given his rights, and if Tunney got fourteen seconds when he should have got ten seconds on the canvas, I think it is up to my manager and myself to make a formal protest."

When the boxing commissioners, Righeimer, Paul Prehn, and Samuel Luzzo, complimented the officials on their handling of the championship battle, they did so after having listened to a full report from Barry and Beeler [the referee and timekeeper respectively].

"As soon as Tunney fell in the seventh round," Beeler said, "I began counting. I had counted four before Dempsey reached a neutral corner. Barry then began to count and I dropt my count and resumed it with him. Tunney got up on the count of nine."

The referee's statement jibed with Beeler's.

"One of my most emphatic instructions," Barry said, "was in regard to knock-downs. I told both fighters that the man who scored a knock-down must retire to the farthest corner before I would start the count. Dempsey did not obey this instruction. When he finally did get into the proper corner, the timekeeper had tolled off four seconds. I then started the count at one and he took it up with me. Dempsey knew the rule, and has only himself to blame for the long count which Tunney got."

Apropos of which the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

Jack Dempsey never "squawks," he tells us. That is, he never complains about the outcome of a fight. Yet he has, in fact, "squawked" about the result of his Philadelphia contest with Tunney, and is finally announced this morning as being intent upon carrying to the National Boxing Association his "squawk" about the knock-down count in the Chicago battle.

Here is a direct clash between the ethics of sport and the needs of business. As a sportsman, Dempsey has an honest desire to shut his mouth and take his lickings in dead silence. We are quite willing to credit him with these decent intentions. Yet as a business man, a player for many hundred thousand dollars, he has to throw every card to avert the danger of being barred from the "big money." If he were saying to-day: "Yes, Tunney has beaten me twice and conclusively demonstrated that he is the better man," his chances for

Pipe Smoker Finds the Right Tobacco for the Tropics

Evidently, one of the problems of pipe smokers who live in the tropics is to find a tobacco that high temperature will not spoil.

Mr. R. G. Rigg of Colombia, S. A., was happy to find that he could enjoy in South America the same tobacco that had been his favorite since 1908, when he lived in Iowa.

Read his letter:

October 6, 1926

Larus & Bro. Co.
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Gentlemen:

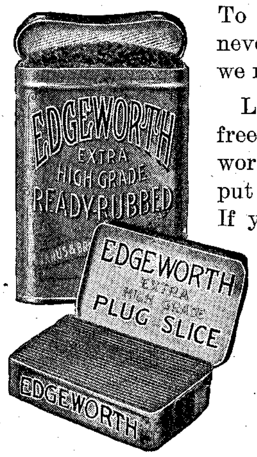
Most all well-known tobaccos smoke well in a cold or temperate climate, but very few in a tropical climate. They are mostly *too* heavy, don't seem to be blended right—at least that is my opinion gained from practical experience.

However, Edgeworth is the same in any climate. Again that is my opinion gained by practical experience.

I cannot get the same pleasure out of any brand of tobacco that I can out of Edgeworth, and I have tried many—and paid fancy prices too. It costs real money to smoke imported tobaccos here; the import duty is very high.

Anyway, we cannot have everything we would like in these countries, so we hold on to all the little pleasures possible. Now you know why I smoke Edgeworth.

Yours respectfully,
R. G. Rigg,
Cartagena, Colombia, S. A.



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Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

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another first-rank "go" would be closed. His business career would be ended. His opportunity to manufacture another "battle of the century" would be gone.

So he swallows whatever sporting instincts he possesses and permits his manager to challenge the Chicago decision and to keep on challenging it to any one who will listen to him. By this means he keeps alive the theory that perhaps Dempsey did really win on a knock-out. He makes uncertainty active. He preserves the demand for the Dempsey goods amid the high-profit trade. He keeps the sign up above his door.

Is it too much to expect, inquires *The Post*, that "at some future date the National Broadcasting Association and the organized radio manufacturers and dealers of the country will put on Battles of the Century, the Age, the Period and the Eon purely for the sake of the impetus such affairs give to the sale of radio equipment?" And we read on:

> Tex Rickard is a wise man. Having spied three or four empty seats in the Chicago stadium the other night, he looked sad and said: "I suppose in five years or so the only ones seeing these bouts will be the reporters and the radio broadcaster." One might possibly subtract the reporters, for the custom of covering fights by radio reports is already establishing itself. The radio dealers of this and other cities would probably leap at a chance to promote a championship bout on the first Monday in every month.

HOW VINCENT RICHARDS BECAME THE FIRST PRO TENNIS "CHAMP"

DEFEATING Howard Kinsey, of California, in four straight sets, the former amateur star, whose defection to professional ranks made such a rumpus last year, won the newly organized "professional tennis championship of the United States," we are told, "just before boarding a train for the Coast, whence he sails to Japan for several weeks of exhibition matches." To the view of Mr. John R. Tunis, both Richards and Kinsey played better tennis in some respects than they ever had as amateurs. One feature of the professional tournament, which was held on the Notlek tennis courts, New York City, was "the evident amusement the players all took in it." Writing in the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Tunis goes on:

> May I be forgiven for suggesting that the seriousness and grimness which hangs over a big affair at Forest Hills was totally lacking; the players made a game of it, played the game, and for the most part played it well.
>
> Incidentally they appeared to be enjoying themselves in the playing, something that seems to have become a crime lately in American sports. More than one of them was out of practise, more than one of them was suffering from blisters, and Paul Heston played his semi-final round match most pluckily with a bad boil upon his knee.
>
> But there was no complaining, grousing, nor was there any throwing of points.
>
> Once again may I be forgiven if I suggest that as sportsmen these professional

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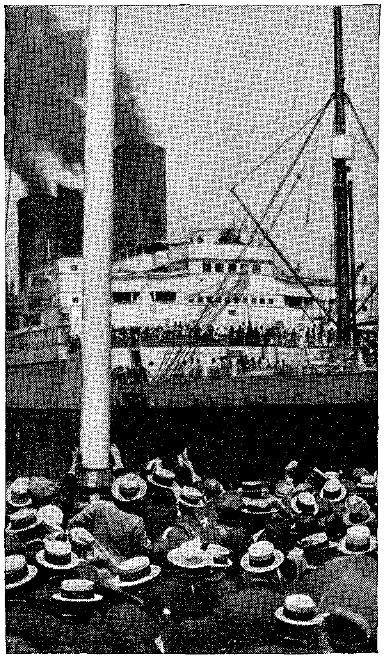

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

players did not suffer in comparison with the amateurs.

Next the galleries. A good deal of cheap talk was broadcast before the match about the lack of temperament of the professional players; word was sent forth that applause in any or all forms would disconcert them not at all.

Actually the galleries of the three days behaved impeccably; that of yesterday which filled all the admission seats and most of the reserved sections was not a bit different from the gallery at Forest Hills. Once in a tense and spirited rally between Richards and Kinsey in the final round, some one started a suppress cheer.

It was instantly shushed to death by the surrounding crowd until the end of the point, when the cheers broke out in earnest. If the galleries were small compared to those at Forest Hills and Germantown, they knew tennis. And they saw good tennis, too, in the final round.

Kinsey, as I said, is a much improved player over the player who won his way to the finals at Wimbledon several years ago. He is forcing more, adding speed to his shots, and playing ever with that guile and deception for which he is famous. Against Richards he adopted just the right tactics to worry the blond volleyer; nor did he fail to do so. Knowing well Richards's tendency to come in on a second service, he invariably got his first ball in, and even tho it was a softer serve than usual, Richards rarely moved forward on it.

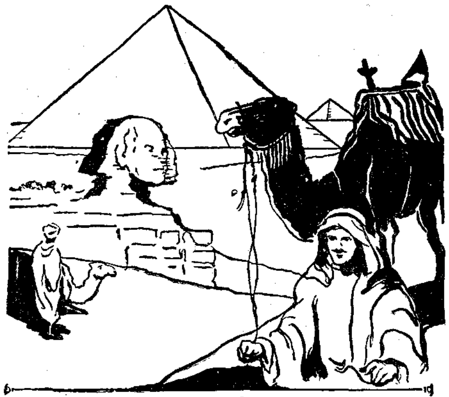
Kinsey also kept him away from his favorite position in forecourt by some lobbing that was as near perfect as lobbing can be. I wish every young player in the country could have seen yesterday to have seen how perfect lobbing will slow down and nullify a volleying attack.

Time after time Richards would come in, only to be obliged to retrace his steps for a lob so accurately timed that he was able only to pop it back weakly. This and a fast cross-court dipping drive when Richards was entrenched at the net won Kinsey many points.

But Richards in a year has not stood still either. If you expected a fat, undertrained, uncertain Richards, you were much surprized. The Vincent Richards of 1927 is a keen, well-trained athlete without an ounce of extra flesh upon his body. He was overtennised last year at Forest Hills in the national singles tournament; yesterday he had that subtle sense of touch which makes him the greatest volleyer in the world. Nor do I except either Borotra or Cochet, those two volleying geniuses from across the sea. As he played yesterday with the volleys rising from his shoe-tops to stab first one corner and then another, he would have defeated any one who played at Forest Hills early this month except Lacoste. And a match between the two would be a battle worth going a long way to see.

The match itself was virtually won in the first set when after a 3—0 and 5—3 lead against him Richards evened the score and finally won a long deuce set at 11—9, relates Mr. Tunis, adding:

> Kinsey made some astonishing gets of impossible shots; he played Richards correctly and he made the winner hustle all the way.
>
> Even in the last set, when Richards at



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> five games to two and two sets down relaxed an instant, Kinsey came to the net, stowed away a volley at a critical moment and just failed taking the set to games all. But it would have taken even a better player than the improved Howard Kinsey to have defeated Vincent Richards as he played yesterday afternoon.
>
> The trophy presented indicates that the promoter expects this to be a yearly event. And, by the way, this same gentleman told me that at the start of the tournament one or two of the competitors came and asked where he was putting them up. Can you imagine anything so absurd? These professionals actually talking like the amateurs? A large crowd saw the last two days, including a number of members of the umpires' association—one of whom umpired the finals—and a former president of the West Side Club. I hope he won't lose his amateur standing. Among those not present were Mr. Julian Myrick and Mr. Jones W. Mersereau, former president and president respectively of the United State Lawn Tennis Association.
>
> The thing that imprest me on the opening day was the sorry quality of the play of one or two of the contestants. Some of them—they were all put out in the opening round—made one shudder at the thought of their teaching the game of tennis. They had no form, no strokes, no idea of what to do with the ball or how to do it. As instructors, as teachers, as players in even the smallest club they will do more harm to the professional side of tennis than 10,000 George Agutters can do good. One of the first things the newly organized Professional Tennis Players Association can and should do is see that its members attain a certain standard before posing as professional players.

The superiority of the two great ex-amateurs to the rank and file of their old-style pro competitors was not surprizing, according to Fred Hawthorne, who makes excuses for those who are pros because they teach tennis. As he tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> Teaching novices the rudiments of the game and engaging in competition for several months each year against the best players in the country are two entirely different matters. The former exerts a deadly influence on one's effectiveness, while the latter is rea'ly vital to success. Give the regular professionals a season or two of active competition and watch the results. There is no reason to believe that the average professional lawn-tennis player, under the new conditions, will not be as uniformly superior to the average amateur as is the case in golf at present.
>
> Next season, the ice having been broken this year, the professional game should advance with tremendous strides. It is more than probable that several of the leading European professionals will compete on American courts next year, thus lending the much desired "international flavor." Several of these men are rated extremely high by Tilden, Kinsey and Richards, high enough to give any of our leading amateurs a great battle.
>
> All this must eventually lead to open championships that will permit the greatest of the amateurs to compete against the best of professionals, and then we shall know just who is the greatest lawn-tennis player in the world, the one man who stands out above all contenders as distinctly as does Robert T. Jones, of Atlanta, in golf.

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From Lenox or Westbury, to a house in Mayfair—the Boulevard St. Germain . . . a villa at Saint-Jean-de-Luz . . . the haut monde flashes back and forth across the Atlantic.

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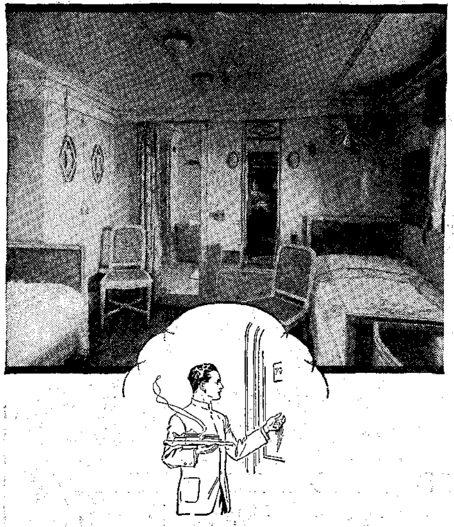

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

FIRST-AID FOR THE UMP

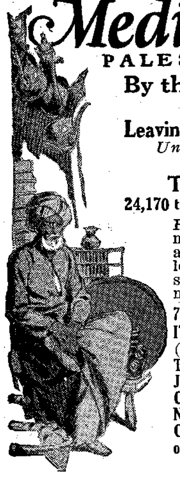
KNOTTY problems in baseball are as numerous as "ask me another" queries. Sometimes they are so abstruse as to flabbergast the mightiest of fan mentalities. At other times they seem simple enough to be solved by a fairly bright college professor. For instance, in *Baseball Magazine*, under the heading "Can You Answer This One?" we find:

> Many people think they know the rules that govern baseball. Here is a test. Mr. Sanborn is a member of the rules committee and an acknowledged authority on the subject. He will present one knotty problem each month. Follow these problems and learn your own grasp of baseball law. Here is the model problem for this month:—
>
> "The base umpire is standing behind the pitcher. Runners on first and second. Batter hits a hard line drive which goes past the pitcher, striking the umpire on the back of the head, then bounds over second base and is handled by the center fielder. Runner on second is allowed to score and runner on first is allowed to go to third. What is the proper decision, and which of the following rules would govern this: Rule 36 or Rule 54, Section 1, or Rule 55, Section 6?"
>
> For an answer to this problem and a brief discussion turn to page 528 of this issue.

A moderately intelligent layman, after reading that far, felt anxious about the condition of the umpire, and wondered whether Rule 36 related to the calling of a doctor and Rule 54 to the summoning of the Coroner. It seemed to him that being struck on the back of the head by a "hard line drive" entailed a sufficiently alarming casualty to call for later bulletins, so he turned feverishly to page 528, and read:

> ANSWER TO QUESTION ON PAGE 492
>
> The base runners should have been sent back to third and second respectively and the batsman credited with a base hit. The ball was out of play after it hit the umpire, and the runners could advance one base, but only because they were forced to do so to make room for the batsman. All three of the rules cited govern the play. Rule 36 makes it plain that the ball was out of play until returned to the pitcher. Section 1 of Rule 54 entitles the batsman to first base without liability of being put out, but it applies only to the batsman. This rule makes it clear that it applied in this case because the ball had not passed a fielder "other than the pitcher" and had not been touched by the pitcher altho it had passed him. Section 6 of Rule 55 makes it plain that the runners must go back to their bases in such cases unless forced to advance to make room for a batsman becoming a base runner, as happened in this play. It also makes it plain that no run can score on such a play unless all the bases are occupied when the accident happens. The rules worked against the team at bat in this case, but more than half the time, when an umpire is accidentally hit by a batted ball, it stops where an infielder could retire the batsman if the rules did not put the ball out of play under those conditions.

But not a word about the poor old ump!



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

CUTTING OUT TROLLEY DELAY

TROLLEY companies will save money by speeding up, says E. J. McIlraith, staff engineer of the Chicago surface lines, in an address before the Wisconsin Utilities Association, printed in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York). Speeding up, with no sacrifice of safety, costs money; but it earns more than it costs, according to Mr. McIlraith. Savings in Chicago run up to over three millions a year, he asserts. An impressive list of twenty-three causes of delay, now frequently operative, and all subject to elimation, is given in this paper, the essential parts of which we quote below. Says Mr. McIlraith:

Speed seems to be in great demand to-day, and safety may be important to some of us. I am to talk of increased speed as if we are vitally in need of greater speed to keep up with the procession. I would rather turn it around and get the same result by calling the subject "Reducing Waste of Time," or "Cutting Down Street Delay," or, perhaps, "Improving Street Usefulness."

To-day, especially in the larger cities, there is real necessity for more adequate regulation of street use. The volume of traffic has grown tremendously, and our impatience over the waste of time is enormously greater. Our vehicles will go fast enough, but there is little open road in city streets, and the hoped-for speed to-day is measured by what an automobile could do with free running.

In order to compete, the service rendered must be attractive from the standpoint of speed between the points where the customer starts to walk to a car line and where he wishes to go after his trip. The maximum speed does not worry him, altho it may be of some interest in helping sell the comfort of the ride. The real point is the elimination of delays and, therefore, the saving that is made in time.

What delays are likely to happen to the customer on his trip? Let us list them:

1. Car arrives behind schedule time and keeps him waiting.
2. Cars on too long headway.
3. Car brakes slowly to rest.
4. Car stops in wrong place.
5. Doors on the car not open by the time the car stops.
6. Car slow in getting started due to slow conductor or motorman, to interlocking door and car control, to slow operating doors or slow release of brakes, to small platforms, to narrow doors, to slow fare-collection system or slow transfer issuing.
7. Car accelerates slowly due to low voltage, small motors, heavy car, slow motorman.
8. Car held by traffic lights.
9. Car held by vehicles, street obstructions, street repairs, or other street abuse.
10. Car delayed en route by too much coasting.
11. Car delayed because brakes not quick enough to let car travel close to other traffic.
12. Car operating on too slow schedule speed.
13. Car delayed by too frequent stops.
14. Car slow in braking.

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SPEED Holman, flying the "National Eagle," owned by the National Lead Battery Company, wins the Class A National Air Derby!

Skill and speed were essential in this coast to coast victory, but again, *STAMINA*, a proverbial "National" quality, played the decisive role. That same *STAMINA* which in the battery field has long been represented by the "National" Eagle, emblem of National-built batteries. In coast to coast competition, the "National" Eagle has become the mark of "batteries at their best."

And now this same inbuilt dependability is yours to enjoy in the New National Homepower, the latest and most practical improvement perfected in the radio industry. No acid in the charger—no bulb. The New National Homepower consists of an Elkon charging device in combination with any type or size National "A" Battery desired. Its mechanical excellence, its power and tone quality in use have been thoroughly tested. It is entirely automatic in every phase of its operation, and requires practically no care. In short, it is "fool-proof!" Simply connect it to your light socket. The power is there . . . full, reliable . . . no matter how long the set is used.

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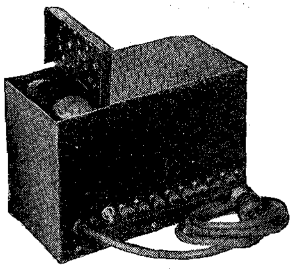
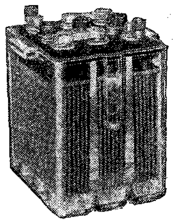


The National "B" Eliminator is unquestionably the outstanding "B" Eliminator on the market this season. Operates on any set using 201-A tubes or Power tubes. Has only one dial—simple and easy to operate. Taps for 45-67½-90-135 and 180 volts. Can also be used with any National Homepower to give a compact, efficient, automatic, "A B" Power Supply.



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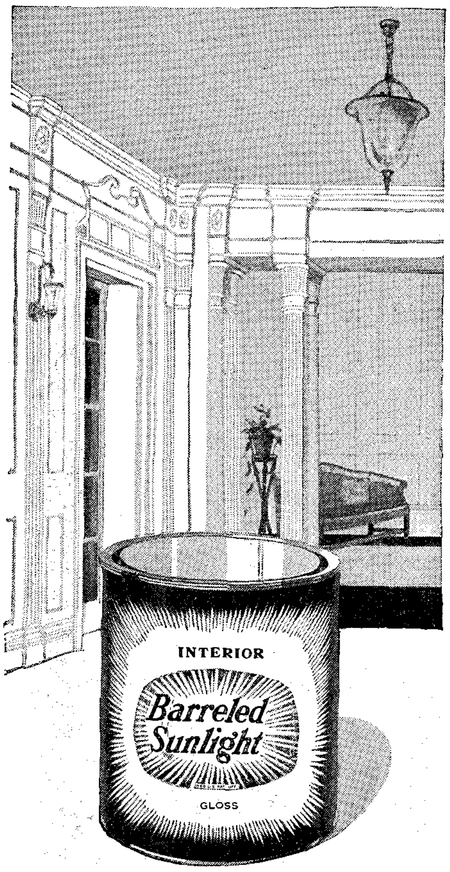

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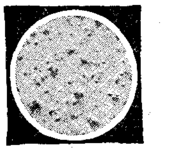

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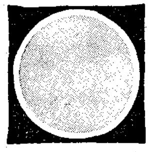

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

15. Car crew stops to buy lunch, to get a drink of water, or get transfers or change.
16. Trolley pole comes off.
17. Crew has trouble throwing switch.
18. Car develops a defect.
19. Car must take curves slowly.
20. Car moves over special work slowly.
21. Car weaves, jerks or pounds low joints so as to make slow speed necessary.
22. Route of car indirect.
23. Street used for convenience of car operation rather than for convenience of passenger delivery.

That is a long list, and yet probably not all the sources of delay. Some customers in certain cities honestly believe they meet each one of these delays on each trip. If you give serious attention to each of these items, will your speed be increased, and would you sacrifice safety? Could you afford to spend a dollar more per car per month to collect one more fare for each trip, or a total of probably $35 per month? As a specific example, one property is actually losing customers and friends by its closed-door operation in order to avoid trivial accidents that it can be proved cost less than $1.50 per car per month.

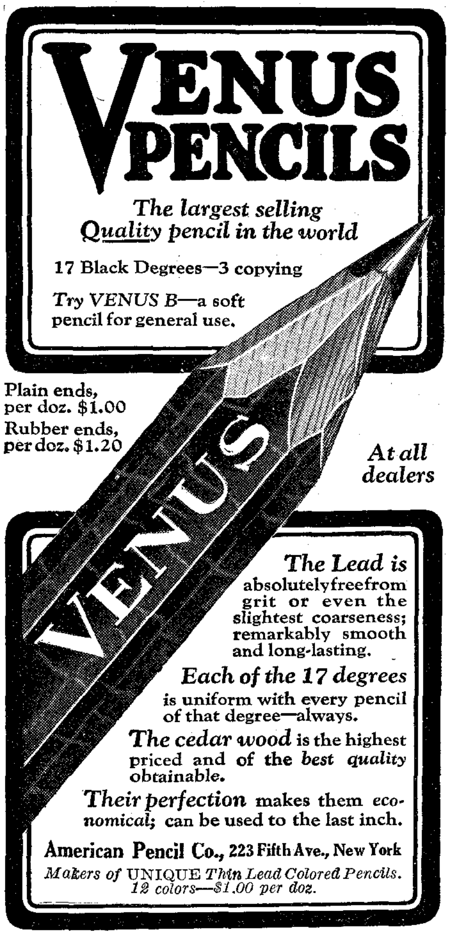
If each of the twenty-three items were changed to get faster operation, would the highest speed be higher than the highest now used, or would it merely result in fewer delays, continuity of movement, a more uniform and steady progress that would be safer in the long run? Is it necessary to sacrifice safety to increase speed? Is low average speed improving safety, or merely chasing away customers?

In the item of brakes, electric cars are not modern. Many cars have a type of brake rigging with slack so maintained that it takes three seconds to get the brakes fully applied. In three seconds a car travels 112 feet. Then the car may travel 75 feet more before it gets to rest. Yet we are competing with automobiles that can stop in 40 feet. Railway practise must come closer to automobile practise.

Schedule speed is entirely too low on most properties. The crew loafs on its job when it should be alert to give snappy service that pleases by prompt, efficient activity. Haste isn't needed or wanted, but care to avoid delay—promptness to save movements. The operating speed is purely the result of lack of careful supervisory methods. Improved scheduling methods in Chicago have cut the costs $3,500,000 per year. Yet previously the Chicago system was as efficiently managed as in most cities. Is sufficient specialized and competent attention being paid to the planning end of the business?

Cars in Chicago operate on the busiest streets, yet day in and day out the average street-car speed between terminals is 11.2 miles per hour, and it is increasing. How many of the smaller cities have such average speeds in spite of their more open streets? Yet the accidents and the accident cost in Chicago are phenomenally low. High average speed can be attained with safety.

Many cars in this country are equipped with too small motors or else with two large motors, where there should be four smaller ones. A four-motor car can be operated faster and more dependably in bad weather than a two-motor car. Higher schedule speeds are difficult to make on



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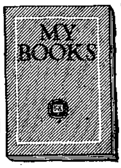

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slippery days when two-motor equipment is used. It may not always be best to buy four-motor equipment, and some cars with four motors are not adequate to the job. But the choice should be carefully planned. In Chicago we can give higher schedule speeds, more uniform speeds, regardless of weather, can buy more expensive cars, but need a smaller number of them, and hence less storage space, can use more electrical energy, but less employees' pay hours, and can operate to give better service, greater satisfaction, and hence collect more fares while spending less total money in operating costs and interest, if we use appropriate four-motor cars instead of two-motor cars. Other situations may check out differently, but the question needs careful search.

Traffic control is important in large cities, where buildings are high. The only factor preventing hopeless congestion is that people are not all willing to insist on driving their personal automobiles on each trip. The larger the city the larger the proportion of street users who ride electric cars or trains.

Even in smaller cities the control of street use is a highly important factor in the railway business. The ordinary man doesn't understand it, and most city codes and signal systems are seriously inadequate to provide the least delay to movement. There is under way now an active program to develop a model city code for traffic control. A committee of probably fifty members is working under the direction of Secretary Hoover. The great majority of signal installations to-day are failing badly to accomplish maximum traffic relief.

Municipal Economy.—A bob-haired, scantily clad flapper was making her application at the pearly gates, and St. Peter was putting her through her category.

"What was your occupation?" he inquired.

"Men called me a gold-digger," she tittered.

"I'm sorry—but on account of the paving we can't let you in here."—*American Legion Monthly.*

And Uncle Kicked.—Little Sniffleblister—"Say, Uncle, when are you going to play football again?"

The Rich Uncle—"Why, I don't play football. What makes you ask me that question?"

Little Sniffleblister—"Well, Pop says that when you kick off we are going to get a brand-new automobile and a house."—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

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—*Ad in an unidentified paper.*

Exhibit A.—At the close of the sermon, before calling up those who would be "saved," she knelt and prayed, her rather sallow face smilingly uplifted, her arms downstretched—one hand clutching the Bible with its red nose bookmark.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

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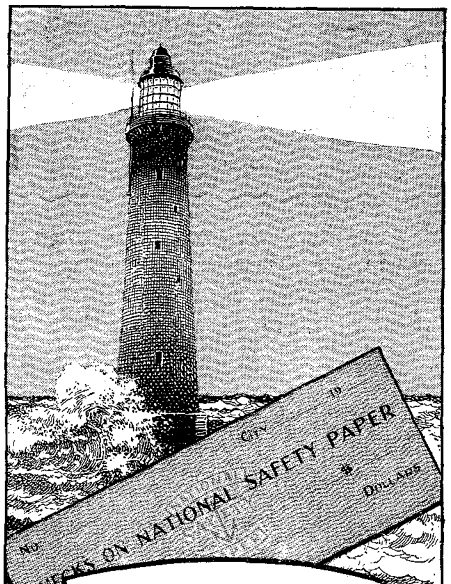
-both
inside and
out
Absorbine Jr
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT
A safe antiseptic
An effective liniment


CHECKS ON NATIONAL SAFETY PAPER
No.
CITY
19
DOLLARS

Proven safe-guards

The world accepts certain safe-guards as standard because they have proven their worth.

At sea, it's the lighthouse; on railroads, the block signal; in banking, the *self-protecting check.*

The distinctive wavy line pattern you have noticed in so many checks tells you that the checks are on

National Safety Paper

—that they are *self-protecting.* Professional check manipulators shun these checks. They know that any attempt at erasure must inevitably produce an accusing white spot in National Safety Paper.

Ask your bank for *self-protecting* checks on National Safety Paper. You will be pleased with their fine quality, distinctive appearance, and their easy-writing surface.

Write for our book
"The Protection of Checks."

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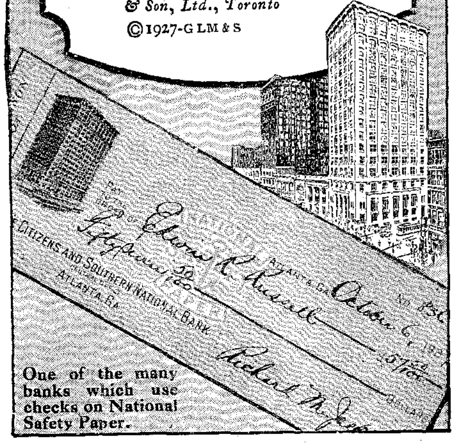

CITIZENS AND SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK
ATLANTA, GA.
ATLANTA, GA.
No.
DOLLARS

One of the many banks which use checks on National Safety Paper.

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE AUTOMOBILE'S INFLUENCE ON TRADE CENTERS

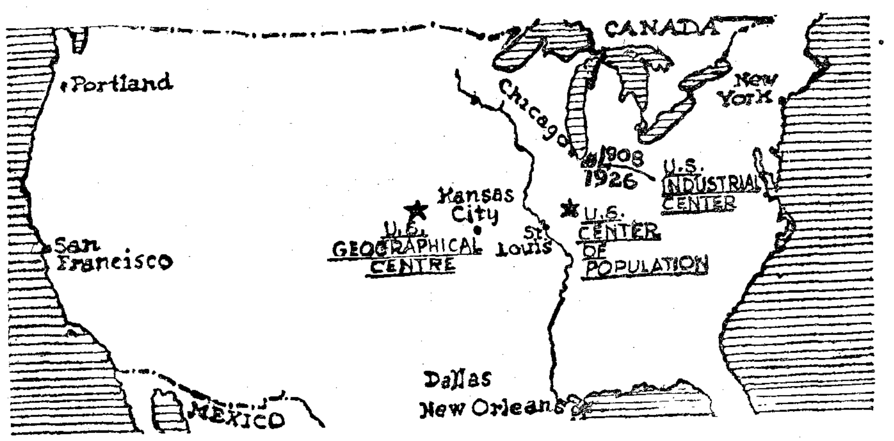
NOT only do people go farther to buy the necessities—and luxuries—of life since the advent of the automobile, but they tend to locate in the larger centers of population. This is the conclusion reached by the New York *Journal of Commerce* after reading of the survey made by the University of Nebraska in a section where there is one automobile to every four persons. Says this commercial daily:

> An important outcome of the nation-wide addiction to the automobile which has not received the attention that its importance deserves is its effect upon the fortunes of trading centers and upon retail trade in the smaller towns and communities whose location was fixt in a pre-automobile age when distances were measured in terms of horse and buggy. All the evidence indicates strongly that the trend is away from the smallest towns located to catch a vanished horse-and-wagon trade. Not only do people go farther to buy, but they tend to locate in the larger centers of population.
>
> In the sections of the United States that have recently acquired truck lines that supplement or supersede the railroads, the influence of the new modes of transport upon the trade of local stores and establishments is more conspicuous than elsewhere. In the smaller towns and centers, such as those of populous New England communities, however, what is lost in one way is often more than compensated for by the influx of new residents creating new demands.
>
> It is particularly valuable at the present stage of development to have a systematic inquiry made into the effect of the automobile in rural districts not of a suburban character. An attempt has been made by the College of Business Administration of the University of Nebraska, for example, to trace the influence of the automobile upon the retail-trade centers of a large area of that State embracing nearly 15,000 square miles. It is a region in which agriculture predominates, and it includes a considerable number of fairly uniformly distributed villages and towns with one leading city, Lincoln, whose retail-trade area is largely within the confines of the district selected for study. Over one-third of the population of the State and about one-fifth of its land area fall within the geographical scope of the inquiry. As the region under observation contains about one automobile to each four persons living within its confines, it may be regarded as typical of the metamorphoses that are occurring in other highly motorized, rural communities of the United States.
>
> Inadequate data, due to the limited period that, in the nature of the case, can be surveyed historically, make the results rather tentative in some respects, but they testify in unmistakable language to the decline of small villages having populations under 1,000. Towns of more than 1,000 showed a healthy growth, while the larger cities added substantially to their population between 1910 and 1920. In the very small towns, furthermore, general stores have been decreasing rapidly in number, especially since 1917, altho grocery stores have increased. In the towns with over 5,000 population the number of stores of all lines has increased, with few exceptions. Sales of less staple articles are diminishing in the small towns. For villages with less than 500 persons even some of the staple trade has gone to other places.

THE CENTER OF INDUSTRY SHIFTS

WESTWARD the center of industry takes its way. According to the United States Geological Survey, this imaginary spot has moved westward seventy-five miles in eighteen years, and is now about fifty miles southeast of Chicago. This indicates to the government bureau that "industrial development is proceeding at about the same rate in all sections, but a trifle more rapidly in the western and southern parts of the country." In eighteen years industry has increased 140 per cent. in the United States, we are told. To quote a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

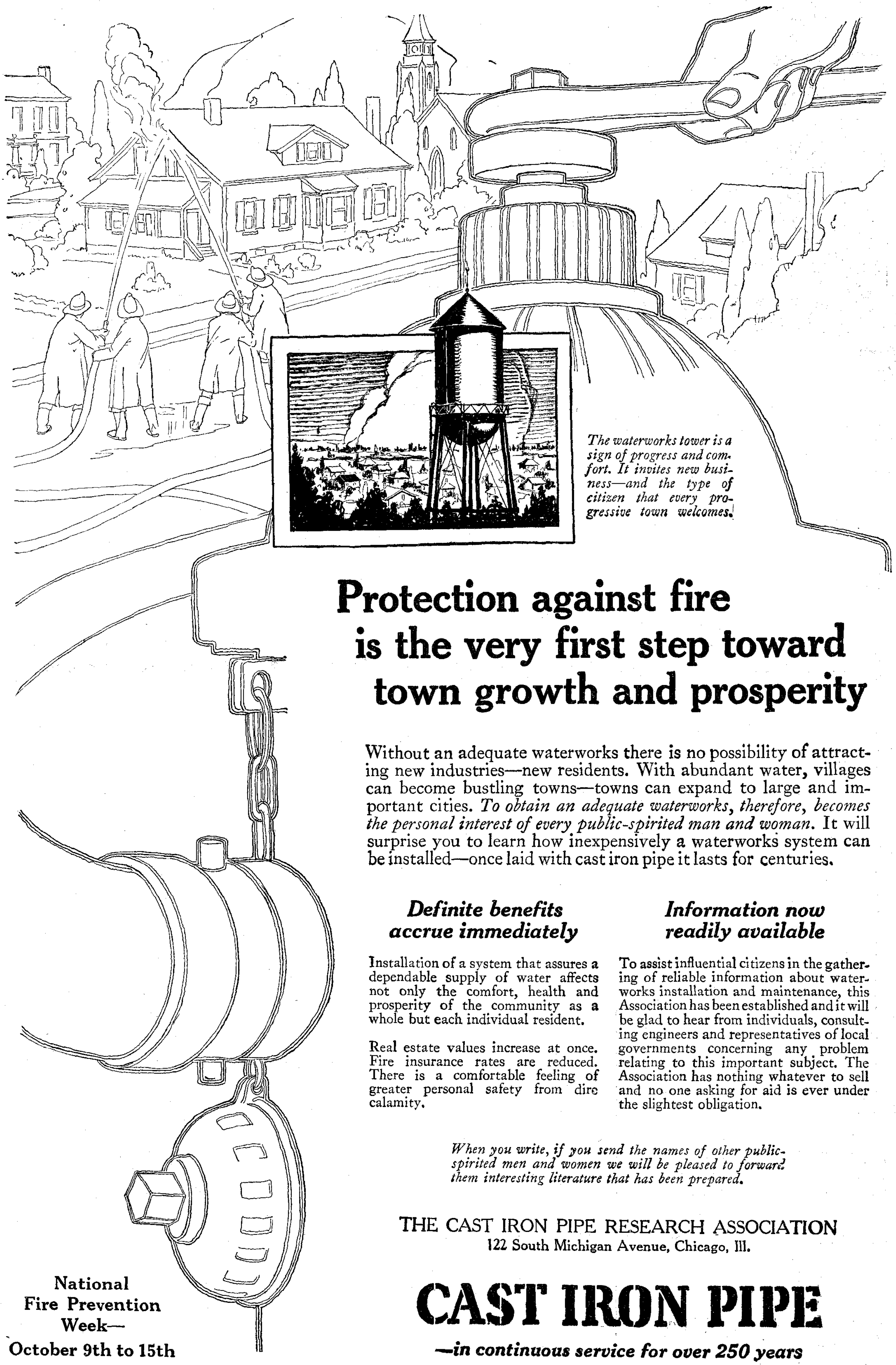
> The Geological Survey reached its determinations by using as a basis the



From the New York *World*

OUR INDUSTRIAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND POPULATION CENTERS

The industrial center has shifted twenty-five miles in eight years.



The waterworks tower is a sign of progress and comfort. It invites new business—and the type of citizen that every progressive town welcomes.

Protection against fire is the very first step toward town growth and prosperity

Without an adequate waterworks there is no possibility of attracting new industries—new residents. With abundant water, villages can become bustling towns—towns can expand to large and important cities. *To obtain an adequate waterworks, therefore, becomes the personal interest of every public-spirited man and woman.* It will surprise you to learn how inexpensively a waterworks system can be installed—once laid with cast iron pipe it lasts for centuries.

Definite benefits accrue immediately

Installation of a system that assures a dependable supply of water affects not only the comfort, health and prosperity of the community as a whole but each individual resident.

Real estate values increase at once. Fire insurance rates are reduced. There is a comfortable feeling of greater personal safety from dire calamity.

Information now readily available

To assist influential citizens in the gathering of reliable information about waterworks installation and maintenance, this Association has been established and it will be glad to hear from individuals, consulting engineers and representatives of local governments concerning any problem relating to this important subject. The Association has nothing whatever to sell and no one asking for aid is ever under the slightest obligation.

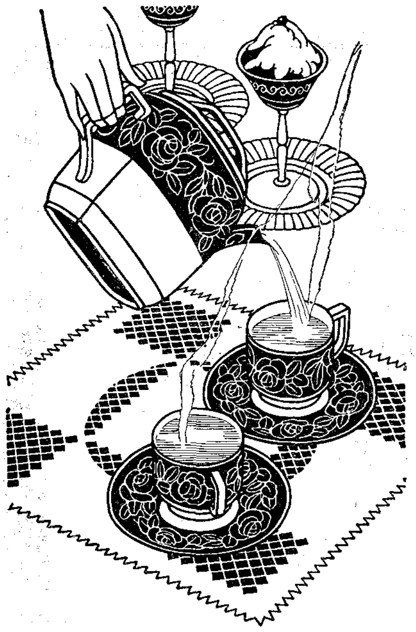
When you write, if you send the names of other public-spirited men and women we will be pleased to forward them interesting literature that has been prepared.

THE CAST IRON PIPE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

National Fire Prevention Week— October 9th to 15th

CAST IRON PIPE

—in continuous service for over 250 years



At noon—each day

JAPAN TEA

Relax as you enjoy it

At luncheon, when you've had quite enough to eat, give yourself just ten minutes more to *linger* over a cup or two of steaming, fragrant Japan Green Tea.

Drink it slowly. Relax as you enjoy it. Taste with leisurely appraisal its fine full-bodied flavor.

Then, all through the afternoon, note the result. You're fresh and wide awake.

No mid-afternoon slump of energy. No four o'clock fatigue.

Japan Green Tea is tea at its best—tea in its natural state, uncolored and unfermented, with all the flavor-laden juices of the fresh leaf preserved by immediate sterilization.

Specify Japan Green Tea when you buy. Packaged for the home under various well-known brands. Several grades and prices. The best you can buy will cost you only a fraction of a cent a cup

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

capacity of steam-engines, steam-turbines, water-wheels and internal-combustion engines installed in manufacturing plants and in public-utility power-plants. Twice the weight was given to power equipment in public-utility power-plants, as it is used twice as much as power equipment in manufacturing plants.

In January, 1908, the industrial center was on the northern boundary of Indiana, about 110 miles east of Chicago. In January, 1918, it was still on the northern boundary of the Hoosier State, but had moved about fifty miles nearer to Chicago. But in January, 1926, it had moved twenty-five miles to the southwest of its position in 1918, and was about fifty miles southeast of Chicago. The total movement of seventy-five miles was, therefore, in a west-by-south direction.

The center of industry in the United States in 1926 was 640 miles east by north of the country's geographic center, which is near the middle of the northern boundary of Kansas, and about 170 miles due north of the center of population, which is in Owen County, in southwestern Indiana.

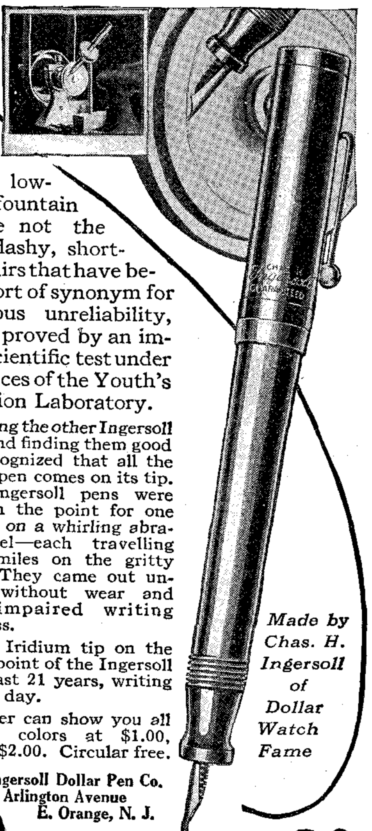
STYLE SELLS THE GOODS

STYLE controls the sales in at least three-fourths of the merchandise offered by retailers in the United States, and is increasing its importance in lines where use of the term would have caused only laughter a few short years ago. These statements were made and were not disputed at a recent convention of the sales-promotion group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in Washington, and they are reported by Harden Colfax in a Consolidated Press dispatch from the national capital. Of course, he continues—

> Quality, durability, workmanship, and the other factors, which make up intrinsic value, still must be considered, but as between an inferior article which embodies style and a superior one which lacks the magic touch of fashion, the turnover of the former will be so much more rapid than the latter that the general statement does not appear exaggerated.
>
> It has been calculated that something more than $750,000,000 will be spent in newspaper advertising in the United States before the present year ends. Of this, it is estimated that more than a fourth will be devoted to the style of the commodities whose virtues will be placed before the public through the printed word and pictorial display.
>
> And as the fickle Dame Fashion is ever changing, this tendency means that some $200,000,000 will be devoted next year to telling the stories of new styles.

Men, we are told, follow the styles, often unconsciously, but are not "style conscious," in the way women are. In consequence there are movements on in several lines of business to make men consciously aware of the style factor. Of course, style in millinery, dresses, suits, overcoats, and the like, has long been an extremely

Officially Tested
for the Y. C. LAB.
by PROF. LOUIS H. YOUNG
of the staff of the
MASS. INST. of TECHNOLOGY



That all low-priced fountain pens are not the trashy, flashy, short-lived affairs that have become a sort of synonym for pretentious unreliability, has been proved by an impartial scientific test under the auspices of the Youth's Companion Laboratory.

After testing the other Ingersoll features and finding them good it was recognized that all the wear of a pen comes on its tip. So, 10 Ingersoll pens were ground on the point for one hour each on a whirling abrasive wheel—each travelling over 15 miles on the gritty surface. They came out unscathed, without wear and with unimpaired writing smoothness.

The hard Iridium tip on the 14K gold point of the Ingersoll pen will last 21 years, writing 10 hours a day.

Your dealer can show you all sizes and colors at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. Circular free.

Made by Chas. H. Ingersoll of Dollar Watch Fame

Chas. H. Ingersoll Dollar Pen Co.
559 N. Arlington Avenue
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Ingersoll
$1-$1.50 and $2.00 PENS

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

"I Could Not Live Without It... It is One of the Most Useful Books in the World"

—*William Lyon Phelps, Professor of English Literature, Yale University, in "The Golden Book Magazine"*

Unquestionably the greatest Bible Concordance ever issued, and this new and thoroughly revised 20th edition is the climax of achievement.

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By Robert Young, LL.D.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Dept. 1076, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

important consideration in merchandising, but—

It is only comparatively recently that style has entered largely into the sale of kitchen utensils, door-knobs, oilcloth, baby carriages, cigaret-holders and what-nots. At least one large automobile corporation, confident that it has instilled public faith in the mechanical merits of its products, now instructs its salesmen not to lift the hood of the engine unless requested specifically to do so by the prospect, but to pitch the sales talk on style.

The style question has become so important that Congress will be asked next winter to pass a law to keep style, so to speak, from being pirated. This, of course, does not mean that anything will be done to keep women from copying any styles of dresses they want, but "there is a field of style where exclusiveness without being drawn to the extreme is the life-blood of the creators":

> This is the design, as distinct from the manner in which the article is put together.
>
> The amended design copyright bill which has been circulated about the country, among merchants and manufacturers and women's organizations and some men's trade associations during the summer, and which is to be introduced when Congress meets does not attempt to protect style from being copied, excepting in wholesale quantities in certain cases, but it does seek to protect unauthorized copying for commercial purposes of designs, whether of dress-goods, men's wear fabrics, or stoves. A firm which spends several hundred thousand dollars a year in employing designers to create something new and attractive, appears to have some ground for complaint when this design is copied in a cheaper material by some other firm as soon as it gets on the market.
>
> It is hoped to afford legal protection in this kind, without making it impossible for milady to have her dressmaker copy any style of dress she chooses, thus giving a method of quick-style insurance to business on the one hand and sparing the feelings of the ladies on the other.

Industrial Boom.—A wealthy auto tourist lost his pedigreed dog while stopping in a small town. He inserted a lost ad in the newspaper, offering a reward of $100.

The next day he went to the office to inquire, but no one was to be found except a decrepit janitor.

"Where in thunder is the newspaper force?" asked the tourist impatiently.

"They're all out," the old man replied, "tryin' ter find yer dog."—*Judge.*

Help Wanted, Female.—FOUND: LADIES' hand bag; left in my car while parked. Owner can have same by identifying property and paying for this ad, or if she will make satisfactory explanation to my wife I will pay for ad.—*Ad in a Conroe (Texas) paper.*

Two of a Kind.—Shem—"We have a pair of everything on board, haven't we?"

Noah—"Yes, we have."

Shem—"Well, I hope you're right. I can't find my swimming-pants anywhere."
—*John Bull's Summer Annual.*

A Single Company Investing

$100,000,000

in Virginia

AFTER an exhaustive survey of the United States, The Allied Chemical Corporation has come to Virginia to make an investment that will exceed one hundred million dollars.

Here they are building the greatest Nitrate Plant in the world. Contracts have been let for the first unit, costing ten million dollars.

Such investments are predicated on facts only. The reasons which have influenced this choice, as given in person by the President of The Allied Chemical Corporation to the Governor of Virginia, are:

Abundance of labor
Genial climate
Proximity to mines
Boundless power
Ample transportation by rail and water
Nearness to all eastern markets
The hospitable attitude of Virginia in inviting new industries
The certainty of favorable taxation both present and future, assured by the "pay-as-you-go" policy of the State—safeguarding against pyramiding bond issues and their ensuing taxes.

As a matter of course, other industries are following the example of The Allied Chemical Corporation in coming to

Virginia

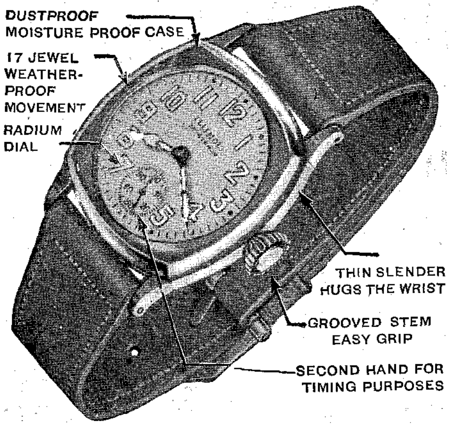
For Information Address:

State Conservation and Development Commission
State Office Building
Richmond, Va.

SEAVER-WILLIAMS SW BOSTON-MASS.

AMAZING PERFORMANCE

THE "SPORTSMAN"



Remarkable WEATHER-PROOF Watch

BUSINESS MEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN, EXECUTIVES, SPORTSMEN, EXPLORERS, AVIATORS, ARE *Astounded* AT ITS *AMAZING* PERFORMANCE UNDER GRUELLING ACTION.

It is WEATHER-PROOF! DUST-PROOF! MOISTURE-PROOF! Has famous Illinois "Sportsman" Movement; RESILIO wheels, plates, escapement, secret process tempered. Genuine Ruby Jewels—not 7 or 15 Jewels, but **17 JEWELS** for Precision! Radium dial GLOWS time *vividly* in darkness! It tells time, day and night, and tells it RIGHT! Created by Illinois Watch Company, Springfield, Illinois. The U. S. Government, during the World War, requested their entire output of Strap Watches because they were conceded the best. The Illinois "Sportsman" is their great horological achievement! Built for SPORT wear! DRESS-wear! ANY-wear! Men are PROUD to display it. List Price $50.—Our price as sole *distributors, to emphasize our "Direct-by-Mail" Values is* $33.95

Sold Direct! 10 Days Trial FREE

Our Plan is Different! *It is arousing nation-wide comment. We ask for NO Money in Advance! NOTHING on Delivery! Try it! Test it! Wear it for 10 days* *ABSOLUTELY FREE!*

If pleased, you may pay on Budget Plan:

$6 MONTHLY

or, if you prefer to pay cash within 10 DAYS, deduct $2.70 and send Check or Money Order for $31.25. Otherwise return it. Order NOW at this Special Price. $31.25

SEAVER-WILLIAMS CO.

Importers, Exporters, International Mail-Order House
"2 Generations of Honorable Dealings"

365 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Sole Distributors of WEATHER-PROOF "Sportsman"

GENTLEMEN—Please send $33.95 Illinois "Sportsman" watch for 10-Days FREE Trial on your "No Money in Advance—No Money on Delivery" Plan. ( ) *Green* ( ) *White* *(Check Color of Case)*

NAME ____________________

ADDRESS ____________________

Clip and mail this Coupon NOW. If a new customer, please tell us something about yourself. We will appreciate and respect the information. THANK YOU! *L.D. 10-8-27*

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

A $10 BILL

will protect you
for a whole year against

SICKNESS

AND

ACCIDENT

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Any One 16 to 70 Years Accepted

$5,000 Principal Sum
$3,500 Loss of Hands, Feet or Eyesight
$25 Weekly Benefit for stated Accident or Sickness
$50 Weekly double indemnity
DOCTOR'S BILLS, hospital benefit and other attractive features to help you in time of need, all as shown in policy

Can you afford to have your salary stopped and pay costly medical bills, perhaps lose your job, because of pneumonia appendicitis or the many other sicknesses that are prevalent at this time of the year? Besides, an accident may disable you and stop your salary. Avoid that risk!

(Agents Wanted for Local Territory)

Mail the Coupon NOW!

North American Accident Insurance Co.
989 Bonnell Building, Newark, New Jersey

Gentlemen: Please send detailed information about the $10 "PREMIER POLICY." No obligation to me.

Name..

Address..

City..

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 21.—The American Legion, meeting in Paris, adopts a resolution favoring consolidation of all branches of national defense into one cabinet department.

September 22.—Edward Elwell Spafford of New York City is elected National Commander of the American Legion.

The Sierra Leone Legislative Council passes an ordinance abolishing slavery, to go into effect January 1.

September 23.—Baron Ago von Maltzan, German Ambassador to the United States, is killed in an airplane accident near Scheiz, Thuringia, Germany, while en route to Munich from Berlin.

Dr. Gustave Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, announces to the League of Nations that Germany has signed the optional clause recognizing the compulsory arbitration jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

September 26.—Flight Lieutenant S. M. Webster, piloting a supermarine Napier S-5 monoplane, wins the Schneider Cup for Great Britain by making the world record-breaking average speed of 281.488 miles an hour at Venice.

The principality of Liechtenstein is inundated by a Rhine overflow and great loss of life and material damage result.

September 27.—Bennett J. Doty, of Tennessee, who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for deserting from the French Foreign Legion during the war with the Druse tribesmen in Syria thirteen months ago, is pardoned by the French Government.

DOMESTIC

September 21.—President Coolidge appoints Roy A. Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, to succeed D. R. Crissinger, of Ohio.

C. W. Holman wins the race from New York to Spokane, in the class A planes; C. W. Myers wins the class B race.

Former Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin is appointed to the vacancy in the Anglo-American Commission, and Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama is appointed to the vacancy in the Franco-American Commission.

September 22.—Eddie Stinson and C. A. Schiller, attempting a non-stop flight from New York to Washington, are forced down by engine trouble, the one at Missoula, Montana, and the other at Billings, Montana.

Mayor John L. Duvall of Indianapolis is found guilty of violating the Corrupt Practises Act in the Marion County criminal court. The penalty is thirty days in jail and a fine of $1,000.

Gene Tunney, heavyweight boxing champion, retains his title in a ten-round bout with Jack Dempsey in Chicago.

September 23.—Representative Democrats from Utah, Idaho, California, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, and Montana, meeting in Ogden, Utah, adopt a resolution favoring Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York as Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

September 26.—Mayor Duvall of Indianapolis, convicted of violating the Corrupt Practises Act, names his wife City Controller, the second highest position in the municipal government.

Adventures and Thrills

Life aboard ship in time of war! Fights for America! Sinking enemy ships! Hairbreadth escapes from prison! Horrors of a massacre! Personal record of a participant in these thrilling events in that fascinating rollicking new book—

The Yarn of a Yankee Privateer

Originally Edited in 1846 by

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

Publication of this volume, of great historical importance, is the result of finding an unsigned manuscript, yellow with age, telling of the writer's adventures in the War of 1812. A new page in American history that will interest every one. 326 pages.

A good addition to any library.—Richmond *Times-Dispatch.*

Vivid with reality and alive with picturesque power.—N. Y. *Evening Post.*

A book of engrossing appeal.—Phila. *Public Ledger.*

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Whether you write speeches, stories, sermons, advertising, or merely personal letters, you need that helpful book.

SIMILES

AND THEIR USE

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A simile strengthens or adorns any writing, for instance, "white as snow," "solid as a rock," "brave as a lion," "she was as beautiful as a morning in spring," etc. All great writers use them. The Bible is full of them. You can use them to

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Take your pick from the collection of thousands of Selected Simile Phrases in Mr. Kleiser's new book. Similes on almost every conceivable subject you could expect. Taken from writings of

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Prose Simile Phrases on Love, Grief, Sympathy, Passion, etc.; **Miscellaneous Simile Phrases; Poetic Simile Verses; Bible Simile Quotations. A rich treasure-trove of inspiration and suggestion.** 386 pages.

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Does French Grammar Puzzle You?

Why bother to learn niceties which even a French writer may not know? The really important features of French grammar are illuminatingly set forth in **"French Grammar Made Clear,"** by Ernest Dimnet, of the Faculty of the College Stanislas, Paris. An entirely new plan reduces syntax to only 34 illuminating pages. Phrases of the very latest coinage in both French and English, and long lists of French and English conversational phrases are features.

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Medical Director, Battle Creek Sanitarium

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Contains many new facts brought to light by recent scientific research. Highly interesting and profitable reading for every adult. 202 pages.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications

amen.—"G. E. C.," Lowell, Mass.—This word may be pronounced *e"men'* (first *e* as in *prey*, second *e* as in *get*), or, in music, *a"men'* (*a* as in *art*, *e* as in *get*).

coyote, canape.—"L. H. G.," Danvers, Mass.—The word *coyote* may be pronounced in the following ways:—(1) *ko-yo'ti* (first *o* as in *obey*, second *o* as in *go*, *i* as in *habit*); (2) *kai'ot* (*ai* as in *aisle*, *o* as in *go*); (3) Spanish, *ko-yo'te* (first *o* as in *obey*, second *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *prey*).

The word *canape* is pronounced *ka"na"pe'*—*a's* as in *art*, *e* as in *prey*.

frieze.—"L. J. C.," Amherst, Wisc.—The correct pronunciation of this word is *friz*—*i* as in *police*.

folk, folks.—"A. E. W.," West Grove, Pa.—As used in Old English, *folk* is a collective noun meaning "people," having a plural of the same form meaning "peoples." In later English, the plural form *folks* was introduced. In present usage the two plurals have become differentiated in sense, so that *folk* means "peoples," or, as a collective, "people," and *folks*, especially with an adjective (widely used colloquially in spite of the drawing-room fastidiousness of some writers) means "persons," and the two are no longer to be employed indiscriminately. We say, "The conies are a feeble *folk* (not *folks*)"; "The old *folks* (not *folk*) at home"; "*Folk-lore* is an interesting study."

Greenwich.—"R. L. W.," Folcroft, Pa.—The name of the district of London is pronounced *grin'ij*—first *i* as in *hit* second *i* as in *habit*, while the town in Connecticut, and also that section of New York known as "Greenwich Village," is pronounced *grin'wich*—first *i* as in *police*, second *i* as in *habit*, *ch* as in *watch*.

insignia.—"L. S. G.," New York City.—The word *insignia* is frequently used nowadays with a verb in the singular instead of in the plural. The correct singular is *insigne:* but *insignia* is erroneously used as the singular with the plural form *insignias*, and may be found in the writings of Washington Irving, Wellington, and Mary Kingsley.

International.—"W. S. S.," Morris, Illinois.—This refers to, "1. A society formed in London in 1864 for the international political organization of workingmen in the socialistic conflict with capital. Its full title was the *International Workingmen's Association*, and it was known also as the *Red International*, as opposed to the *Black International*, or the Catholic Church. It disintegrated in 1876. 2. A revival of this organization proclaimed in Russia, November 10, 1917—the Republic of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' delegates. Called also *Third Internationale*. 3. A member of this society."

last.—"F. R. S.," Maplewood, N. J.—The verb *last* means:—"1. To remain in existence; continue in operation; endure; as, the storm *lasted* three days. 2. To remain unconsumed; hold out; as, the city had provisions to *last* during the siege. 3. To retain excellence, value, freshness, etc.; remain unimpaired; not to decay or perish; as, a true friendship will *last* through time." The use of the word *lasted* in the sentence you cite is, therefore, correct—"This supply *lasted* one year."

meeching.—"R. P. B.," West Pembroke, Me.—This term is common in New England, and means "shamefaced; ashamed; apologetic or timid in manner; as, he looked so *meeching*."

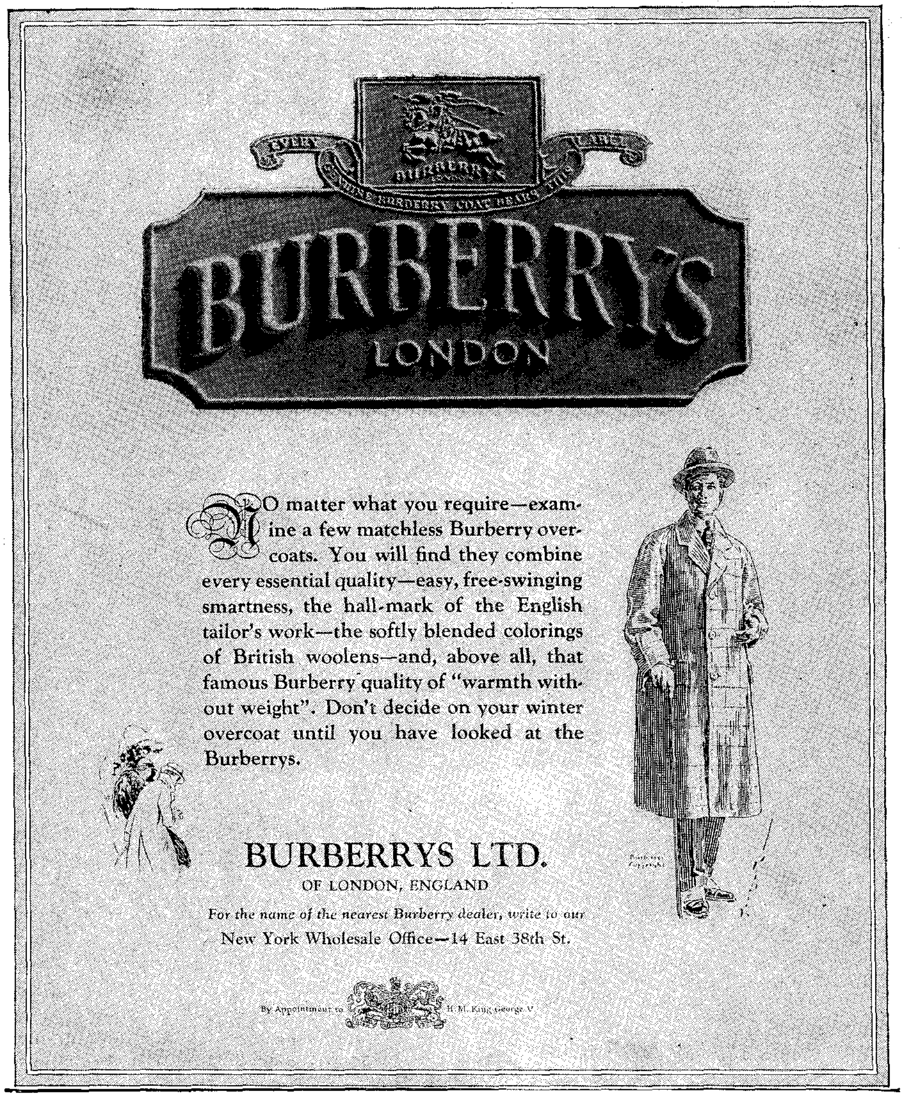
Nordic.—"H. N. J.," West Gloucester, Mass.—This term is defined as "pertaining to the Scandinavians and their language and other Germanic peoples of northern Europe." The expression *Nordic race* designates "a race of blond peoples, dolichocephalic and among the tallest in the world, inhabiting Scandinavia, and northern England: so called by J. Deniker."

seasons of the year.—"W. D. E.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The *seasons of the year*, and the words *earth*, *sun*, and *moon*, are not written with initial capital letters.

secretary.—"D. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The correct pronunciation is *sek'ri-te-ri*—first *e* as in *get*, *i's* as in *habit*, second *e* as in *prey*.

therefor, therefore.—"J. P. M.," St. Louis, Mo.—These words must not be confused. *Therefor* is the equivalent of "for this," or "for that," while *therefore* means "for this or that reason." Thus "a plating outfit and all the materials needed *therefor*," but "I am ill, *therefore*, I can not join you." *Therefor* is rarely used except in formal writings, such as legal documents.

tabloid.—"E. P. R.," Florala, Ala.—A *tabloid* is a copyright trade-mark designating the products made by Burroughs, Wellcome & Company, of London, England. Erroneously used in a figurative or humorous sense, chiefly attributed to designate anything compressed, condensed, or concentrated; as, *tabloid* journalism; *tabloid* sermons; *tabloid* enthusiasm.



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Honey Pot.—TOURIST—"About what is the population of this place?"

NATIVE—"About the post-office."—*Webfoot.*

Sounds Like Croup.—Several outbreaks of coccidi.xTrtTheK2 xE eparationt-osis in chicks have been reported.—*South Dakota paper.*

Boil the Pot.—
AFRICAN CANNIBALS
PLEAD FOR MISSIONARY
—*Watchman Magazine* (*Nashville*).

Ask Her Another.—HERBERT—"You flappers don't know what needles are for."

VIVIENNE—"Well, I do—they're for the phonograph."—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

Stuffed Date.—ONE—"Did you fill your date last night?"

MORE—"I hope so. She ate everything in sight."—*Virginia Reel.*

Fussy Appetite.—"It's terrible, my dear; you must eat money."

"You know the doctor told you to let me eat whatever I liked."—*Pêle Mêle* (*Paris*).

When a Man Marries.—Floods, storms, earthquakes and families are the quartet of calamities that throughout the ages have brought most misery into the world, exclusive of epidemics.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.* (Corrected in a later edition.)

Cutting Out the Prattle.—"If no one talked of what he does not understand," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "the silence would become unbearable."—*Washington Star.*

Not Exactly Downy.—MRS. FLANAGAN—"Was your old man in comfortable circumstances when he died?"

MRS. MURPHY—"No, 'e was 'alf way under a train."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Bad Dream.—DOCTOR (examining life-insurance prospect)—"Do you ever talk in your sleep?"

PROSPECT—"No, but I often talk in other people's sleep."

DOCTOR—"But how can that be?"

PROSPECT—"I'm a college professor."—*College Humor.*

Family Broadcasting.—"We've had the best time playing postman," exclaimed the small hopeful of the family. "We gave a letter to every lady in the block."

"But where did you get the letters, dear?"

"Oh, we found 'em in your trunk in the attic, all tied up with a blue ribbon."—*New Outlook.*

Puss! Puss! Puss!—"Don't you think Mary looks like a lovely flower?"

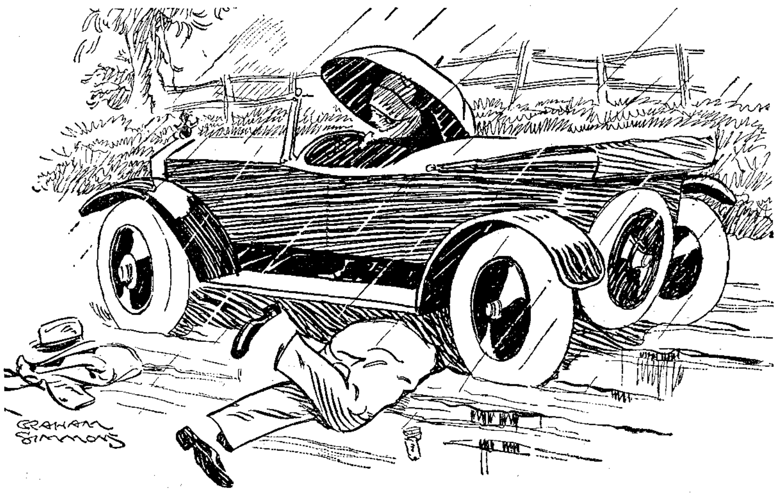
"Yes; like one of these century-plants."—*Yale Record.*

Never Say Live.—
HUNTER WHO
ESCAPED DEATH
TO TRY AGAIN
—*Oakland* (*Cal.*) *paper.*

Dietary Experiment.—WILLIE—"Ma, if the baby was to eat tadpoles, would it give him a big bass voice like a frog?"

MOTHER—"Good gracious, no! They'd kill him."

WILLIE—"Well, they didn't!"—*Goblin.*



WIFE (helpfully): "Dearie, did you roll up your cuffs?"

—*John Bull's Summer Annual, 1927.*

So She Couldn't.—"Well, after his behavior yesterday, I'll never go fishing with him again as long as I live."

"Heavens, what did he do?"

"Oh, he just fished!"—*John Bull's Summer Annual.*

Welcome Boost.—

TIME FOR HOT-DOG CASTLE

The town is growing by leaps and bounds, and if we can stir up a few more enterprising business men we will be a "city" before we know it. The latest additions are Mr. Alfred E. Ericksen's Second Hand Store and Mr. Con Gronseth's Shoe Shining Stand. Who's next with some new line of business?—*Suttons Bay* (*Mich.*) *paper.*

The above item appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 10 in The Spice of Life column and was reprinted from our issue of August 4.

The above caption (which was not ours), set us to thinking—perhaps some one is already making preparation for the opening of a "Hot-dog Castle," judging from the high mortality rate among our dog "population" the past two weeks.

Farmer Freeland suggests: "What we need most to boost this town into a city is a big potato dig, altho much valuable publicity can be derived from a Literary Dig."—*Suttons Bay Courier.*

Counting Noses.—G. O. P. Chief Unanimously Opposes Special Congress Session.—*New Haven Register.*

Artful Alibi.—
THE BANK SERVES NO SOUP.
WE CASH NO CHECKS.
—*Sign in an Allentown restaurant.*

Self-Defense.—"I often wondered why the English were tea drinkers."

"Yes?"

"Yep, but I know now. I had some of their coffee."—*Punch Bowl.*

All Is Not Lost.—"She has spread a lot of lies abroad about me!"

"It is lucky that she has not spread the truth."—*Der Brummer* (*Berlin*).

Saying It with Sales Talk.—PRETTY SALESWOMAN—"Don't you want a talking-machine in your home?"

HE—"My dear, this is so sudden."—*Denison Flamingo.*

Movie Stunt?—In police court to-day a $10 was assessed against L. L. Grad Pre of Los Angeles, who was arrested for driving his automobile over a fire house.—*California paper.*

Watch Your Step.—HE—"You must economize! Think of the future. If I were to die, where would you be?"

SHE—"I should be here all right. The question is—where would you be?"—*Weekly Telegraph* (*Sheffield*).

Safety First.—"I think I'll commit suicide."

"Good, but turn off the gas when you're through."—*Bison.*

Claim a Foul.—
RUNS INTO WINDOW
IN MISSING MAN
—*Trenton paper.*

Flapper Granny.—RED RIDING HOOD—"What big ears you have, Grandmother!"

GRANDMOTHER—"Yes, this boyish bob shows them up frightfully."—*College Humor.*

Big Bill Thompson Ahoy!—He said he hoped to meet the King and Queen of England, Premier Mussolini of Italy and the Pope, and possibly some other New York officials who are in Europe.—*Mayor Walker story in the New York Times.*

When Justice Winks.—The magistrate bent stern brows on the defendant.

"You are charged with exceeding the speed limit last night," he declaimed. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Well, you can decide for yourself, Judge," replied the prisoner. "I was in that car you passed just before they pinched me."—*American Legion Monthly.*